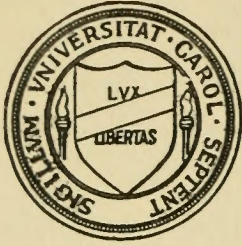


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

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PRESSES OF E. M. UZZELL

RALEIGH, N. C.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 27, 1886.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR ALFRED M. SCALES:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Exhibit A. contains a register of the military forces of the State.

B.—An abstract of the muster rolls showing the strength of the force.

C.—Orders and Circulars issued to the troops during the year 1885.

D.—Report of the Inspector General.

E.—Report of Quarter Master General.

F.—Report of the Surgeon General.

G.—Orders, correspondence, reports, &c., relating to calls for the troops by the civil authorities, and the employment of troops in obedience to calls for military assistance.

H.—Reports relating to the Encampment held at Asheville in July.

THE PRESENT FORCE.

The State Guard at present aggregates one thousand and ninety-one (1091) officers and men, as against one thousand and sixty-two (1062) in the preceding year, an increase of twenty-

nine. No company was disbanded during the year, while in 1883, three, and in 1882, fourteen companies were disbanded. These facts go to show that the Guard has settled down upon a more permanent basis than at any time in its previous history. One new company was organized during the year, "The Granville Grays," Captain W. A. Bobbitt, and was assigned to the Third Regiment as Company E.—an excellent company, and one that gives promise of taking rank with the best companies in the State.

The Guard consists of twenty-five companies. Of these, twenty-two are in a thoroughly efficient condition. The other three companies, B. and H. of the Second Regiment, and C. of the First Battalion, are not fully up to the requisite standard, and unless they show decided improvement, should be disbanded. For more specific information as to the condition of the troops in matters of equipment, discipline and efficiency, I refer you to the reports of the Inspector General and Quarter Master General appended hereto as exhibits D. and E.

The force is organized into four regiments of white, and one battalion of colored troops. The regimental organizations are perfect, each having the full complement of field and staff officers. The brigade formations heretofore existing were abolished by an act of the General Assembly ratified March 11th, 1885. The Guard as a whole is well armed and equipped, is in a fair state of discipline, and is quite capable of performing any military service that may be required of them, promptly and effectively. As to equipment, the remaining needs are overcoats and blankets. Almost every other article of equipment that a soldier requires has been supplied.

THE APPROPRIATION.

Under the Act of 1883, chapter 283, The Code, section 3,289, appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars per annum to each company on the rolls, warrants were issued to all the companies except Co. B., Second Regiment. The total amount drawn is \$3,600.00, or \$150.00 less than the maximum allowed by statute.

The amount allowed to each company under the Act of 1883 is very small, but it certainly affords very desirable and needful help in defraying the expenses of the companies—assistance most richly deserved and wisely given. I am sure that this recognition of the State Guard by the General Assembly has contributed in no small degree to the permanence and efficiency of the organization. A future Legislature would do wisely to increase the amount, and so lighten still further the burdens borne by the patriotic and public spirited men composing the State Guard of North Carolina. If the State Guard be a valuable institution (and who doubts that fact?), the burden of its maintenance should fall upon the State and not upon individuals.

THE LAPSED QUOTA.

In my annual report for 1880, as in reports previous thereto, I suggested "that the attention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be called to the fact that an act of Congress, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, and for other purposes,' ratified March 3d, 1875, provided that so much of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, between the 1st of January, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, under the Act of April 23d, 1808, 'as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States'; that under this act a charge was raised against the quota due the State of North Carolina of \$23,622.25; that the Chief of Ordnance has recommended that legislation be asked of Congress with the view of removing the injustice done our State, along with two or three others, by its enactment; and that the restitution of this lapsed quota is very desirable. It was lost through the failure of a former administration to make requisition for the amount due the State, under the act referred to, within the time prescribed by the statute; and it should be recovered, and can be, in all probability, if the proper effort be made."

In obedience to directions from your Excellency, I visited Washington in December for the purpose of securing legislation for the restoration to North Carolina of this lost credit. At my request bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator Vance, and in the House by Hon. R. T. Bennett, looking to the end in view. The following is a copy of the bill, viz :

TO REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT APPROVED MARCH THIRD, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMS FOR THE USE OF THE STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section three of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as provides that so much of the appropriations between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, therein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay to those States respectively the amount of the balance due them which remained undrawn in consequence of said proviso in the appropriation bill of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to the end that the credit lost to the States of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina under the annulling proviso in the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be restored to said States.

These bills are now in the possession of the Committees on Military Affairs of the two Houses, to whom they were referred. I hope to procure the passage of the bill during the present session of Congress. It is simple justice to our State that the bill become a law, and the lost credit be restored.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS.

Troops were called for by the civil authorities twice during the year. A detailed statement of the calls that were made for military assistance, the responses given, and the services rendered, will be found in Exhibit G. hereto appended, to which I refer your Excellency.

ENCAMPMENT OF 1885.

An Encampment of the white troops was held in Asheville in July, commencing on the 22d and terminating on the 30th. This Encampment was held under, and by virtue of, the Laws of 1885, chap. 254, and The Code, section 3,288, it being the first under the new law, and the first camp of instruction held in North Carolina since the late war. The troops were assembled under General Orders, No. 3, dated June 22d, and the movement was accomplished by the routes, and upon the days, indicated in Circular No. 1, issued June 27th. In assembling the troops, a deplorable accident occurred upon the Western N. C. Railroad, within a few miles of Asheville, by which the rear-most coach on one of the trains was derailed, and a number of men belonging to the Goldsboro Rifles were injured, some of them very seriously. For a more detailed description of the accident, I refer your Excellency to the report of the Surgeon General. I am informed that the Western N. C. Railroad Company have settled with the Goldsboro Rifles for the damages sustained by the Company. The wounded men were quartered in the town, and every care possible bestowed upon them, and our grateful thanks are due Assistant Surgeon General Hilliard and Surgeons Spicer, Crowell and Burroughs, and also, to Drs. Williams and McGill, who were among the first to arrive at the scene of the wreck, and who rendered valuable services in caring for the injured. No other accident or delay occurred in the transportation of the troops to and from the Camp.

Transportation was secured on all the lines of railway in the State at two-thirds of a cent per mile each way, or one and one-third cents the round trip. Free transportation was given over the Oxford and Henderson Railroad to the Granville Grays, and over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the companies from Elizabeth City and Washington. A low special rate was obtained from the Old Dominion Steamship Company for these last named companies. The entire cost of transportation was two thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and

eighty-two cents (\$2,554.82) paid out in separate warrants as follows:

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.....	\$ 191 00
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.....	20 40
Carolina Central Railroad.....	12 80
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.....	142 78
Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.....	842 94
Old Dominion Steamship Company.....	301 00
Norfolk Southern Railroad.....	3 20
Richmond & Danville Railroad.....	949 70
Western North Carolina Railroad.....	82 00
J. E. Wood.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,554 82

The total force attending the Encampment was about six hundred and twenty, officers and men. For full detailed description of the Encampment—its location, arrangement, troops attending, routine of duties performed, and work accomplished, I refer your Excellency to the reports of Colonel Black, U. S. A., Colonel Cameron, Colonel Olds, Dr. Grissom, and my special report upon the Competitive Drill, and other papers contained in the exhibits hereto appended.

The conduct of the men was admirable. There was no disorder, and few instances of breach of discipline. Camp duties were performed with cheerfulness, and all seemed anxious to profit as much as possible by this experience in camp. As to the success of the Encampment, I quote from General Orders, No. 6, issued by your Excellency, July 29th, viz:

“Much was hoped and much expected of this Encampment, and it is very gratifying to know that of all those hopes and expectations not one was in vain. The stay of the troops in camp has been characterized by diligent application to the work before them, and by obedience to orders; and in the elevation of the standard of efficiency all ranks have cheerfully, in fact, enthusiastically, joined.

“The Encampment has been even more successful and beneficial than was thought possible, and I feel the utmost pride in a force, which, with the merest pittance of aid from its State, is yet able to compare with troops of other States favored with liberal appropriations, and win compliments from an officer of the U. S. Army of great knowledge and wide experience.”

I quote, also, from the report of Colonel Black, who says:

“From information gained and my own personal observation, I am confident this first camp of instruction has been a great success, and that the State Guard

possesses elements, under emergency, for very great expansion in numbers. It is a credit and honor to its State, and should evoke larger appropriations for its further maintenance, development and usefulness. The bearing, conduct and deportment of the troops, both in the camp and in the town, on duty and off duty, was excellent, and speaks volumes of praise for the individual character of each. I feel assured that the success of this camp of instruction is the inauguration of a bright future for the State Guard of North Carolina. A healthy emulation was plainly visible between regiments and even companies of same during the entire Encampment, the result of which was very happy and honorable to all concerned, and reflected much credit on the authorities who got up the enterprise."

On June 24th I addressed a letter to Brigadier General R. C. Drum, Adjutant General of the United States Army, inviting him to visit our camp. Under date of July 4th, he replied that he would attend if possible in person, but that if he was prevented from doing so, he would secure the detail of an officer of the army to attend the Encampment, "as a mark of the lively interest the War Department takes in all matters affecting the well being or efficiency of the militia of the States, if agreeable to the Governor that such detail be made." Such detail being agreeable to your Excellency, Colonel Henry M. Black, commanding the 23d Infantry U. S. A. was detailed by the Secretary of War to visit and inspect the Camp, and report upon the same to the War Department. Colonel Black arrived on the first, and remained at camp until the last day of the Encampment. His presence with us was a great advantage. His advice and counsel were freely given when sought for, and he discharged the delicate task imposed upon him by the War Department in a manner so thorough, considerate and kindly, that he won for himself the grateful thanks, the good-will and confidence of both officers and men.

The expenses of the Encampment paid by the State aggregated the sum of thirteen hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$1,393.78), exclusive of the cost of the tents purchased, an outlay which ought not to be included in the expenses of this Encampment, as it is a permanent investment of public funds for the use of the State Guard at all times. An

itemized statement of these expenses was rendered to your Excellency, and is now on file in the Executive Department, showing in detail the several amounts paid out, to whom, and for what purpose.

The expenses exceeded the original estimate, owing to a change in the plan. The first intention was to encamp the troops upon the simplest and most economical plan, that is, to furnish them with tents, fuel, lights, straw, water, horses for the officers, and medicines, and make no provision for cooking; but afterwards it was determined to supply the command with good cooking arrangements: so I had twenty-six kitchens built out of rough lumber as cheaply as possible, and supplied each with a cooking stove, and all necessary utensils complete, which caused a large increase of expense over and above the original estimate. As this change secured the comfort of the men, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the Encampment, contributing also to their healthfulness by securing them good fare, the additional expense is not to be regretted. The expense averaged only sixty-five dollars to the company. The cost of transportation averaged one hundred and forty-one dollars to the company.

These expenses, together with the cost of transportation and amount paid for tents, were met with the three thousand dollars advanced under the Act of 1885, chap. 254, and sums of money realized from the sale and commutation of ordnance stores under Laws of 1885, chap. 349.

In conclusion, permit me to thank your Excellency for the warm and unvarying interest which you have manifested in the welfare and growth of the State Guard, and to express the hope that the future may see an increased organization, steady improvement, and greater facilities for strengthening and developing the militia of the State, so that at the close of your administration, so auspiciously begun, it may be said that the State Guard has secured a permanent place among the institutions of North Carolina, and achieved full recognition as one of the most thorough and efficient bodies of citizen soldiery in the Union—

inferior to none in point of drill and discipline, and abreast with the foremost. I must also return my thanks to the officers and men of the Guard who have supported me so cheerfully in the discharge of my duties during the past year. -

Respectfully submitted,

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General.

(A.)

REGISTER

OF THE

MILITARY FORCES

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

GOVERNOR ALFRED M. SCALES.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

NAME.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Johnstone Jones....	Adjutant General...	Brig. General.....	January 1, 1877..	Asheville.
F. H. Cameron.....	Inspector General..	Colonel.....	March 25, 1879..	Raleigh.
Eugene Grissom....	Surgeon General...	Colonel.....	August 23, 1884..	Raleigh.
E. T. Boykin.....	Judge-Ad. General..	Colonel.....	March 9, 1885....	Clinton.
Eugene Morehead..	Paymaster General	Colonel.....	August 11, 1885..	Durham.
F. A. Olds.....	Quar. Mas. General	Colonel.....	August 12, 1885..	Raleigh.
F. L. Fries.....	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Salem.
John L. Bridgers...	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Tarboro.
Isaac F. Dortch....	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	January 29, 1885	Goldsboro.
J. M. Leach, Jr....	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	January 29, 1885	Lexington.
J. G. Martin.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Major.....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
F. R. Curtis.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Captain.....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
T. B. Young.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Second Lieut....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
A. L. Smith.....	Asst. Insp. General	Captain	January 29, 1880	Charlotte.
Benahan Cameron..	Asst. Insp. General	Captain	October 26, 1883	Raleigh.
Hubert Haywood...	Asst. Surg. General	Captain	Sept. 29, 1884 ..	Raleigh.
W. D. Hilliard.....	Asst. Surg. General	Captain	June 23, 1884 ..	Asheville.
Leo. D. Heartt....	Asst. Paym'r Genr'l	Captain	October 2, 1885..	Raleigh.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
John W. Cotten.....	Colonel	December 7, 1882.....	Tarboro.
D. N. Bogart.....	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 6, 1885.....	Washington.
W. P. Williamson.....	Major.....	December 4, 1884.....	Tarboro.
H. K. Nash, Jr.....	First Lient. and Adjutant...	August 16, 1884.....	Tarboro.
J. E. Clark.....	Captain and Quartermaster	October 15, 1885.....	Greenville.
Frank Stronach.....	Captain and Com.....	December 4, 1884.....	Raleigh.
J. M. Baker, M. D.....	Captain and Surgeon.....	August 24, 1880.....	Tarboro.
James Spicer, M. D...	First Lieut. and Asst. Surg	December 4, 1884.....	Goldsboro.
Rev. N. Harding.....	Chaplain.....	August 16, 1884.....	Washington.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Edgecombe Guards.	Carl W. Jeffreys.....	Captain	January 17, 1884...	Tarboro.
	P. H. Edge.....	1st Lieutenant.....	May 20, 1885.....	"
	W. H. Powell, Jr....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 20, 1885.....	"
B. Greenville Guards.	I. A. Sugg.....	Captain	May 5, 1884.....	Greenville.
	Richard Williams...	1st Lieutenant.....	May 5, 1884.....	"
	Lewis H. Wilson....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 5, 1884.....	"
D. Goldsboro Rifles.	W. T. Hollowell.....	Captain	March 13, 1884.....	Goldsboro.
	T. H. Bain.....	1st Lieutenant.....	March 13, 1884.....	"
	J. R. Griffin.....	2d Lieutenant.....	March 12, 1885.....	"
G. Washington Light Infantry.	C. F. Warren.....	Captain	January 1, 1883...	Washington.
	T. C. Carrowan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	January 1, 1883...	"
	C. W. Tayloe.....	2d Lieutenant.....	January 1, 1883...	"
I. Pasquotank Rifles.	Julian E. Wood.....	Captain	December 6, 1881	Eliz. City.
	William J. Griffin...	1st Lieutenant.....	December 6, 1881	"
	Alex. Wadsworth...	2d Lieutenant.....	November 30, 1881	"

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
William C. Jones'.....	Colonel	December 4, 1884.....	Wilmington.
E. F. McRae.....	Lieutenant-Colonel	December 4, 1884.....	Shoe Heel.
W. S. Cook.....	Major	December 4, 1884.....	Fayetteville.
M. S. Willard.....	Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant....	January 1, 1885.....	Wilmington.
N. F. Parker.....	Q. M., Captain.....	January 18, 1885.....	Wilmington.
J. F. Bishop.....	Com., Captain.....	January 1, 1885.....	Wilmington.
G. G. Thomas, M. D....	Surgeon, Captain.....	January 1, 1885.....	Wilmington.
J. A. Hodges.....	Asst. Surgeon, 1st Lieut....	January 1, 1885.....	Wilmington.
Rev. Jas. Carmichael	Chaplain, Captain.....	January 1, 1885.....	Wilmington.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.	W. F. Campbell.....	Major.....	August 23, 1884...	Fayetteville.
	J. A. McLauchlin...	1st Captain.....	August 23, 1884....	"
	J. B. Broadfoot.....	2d Captain.....	August 23, 1884....	"
	J. C. Vaughn.....	3d Captain.....	August 23, 1884....	"
	J. C. Huske, Jr.....	4th Captain.....	August 23, 1884....	"
B. Lafayette Light Infantry.	.....	Captain .....	.....	Fayetteville.
	D. A. McMillan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	June 18, 1883.....	"
	J. D. Cook.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 18, 1883.....	"
C. Wilmington Light Infantry....	J. C. Morrison.....	Captain	January 14, 1884...	Wilmington.
	F. L. Meares.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Sept. 13, 1885.....	"
	W. R. Morrison.....	2d Lieutenant.....	January 14, 1884...	"
E. Shoe Heel Rifles.	William Black.....	Captain	October 13, 1883...	Shoe Heel.
	J. S. Bishop.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Sept. 3, 1883.....	"
	J. S. McRae.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Sept. 3, 1883.....	"
F. Sampson Light Infantry.	W. L. Faison.....	Captain	June 1, 1883.....	Clinton.
	Walter E. Faison...	1st Lieutenant.....	November 6, 1885	"
	John A. Stevens.....	2d Lieutenant.....	June 1, 1885.....	"
H. Smithville Guards.	A. M. Guthrie.....	Captain	May 26, 1885.....	Smithville
	.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	Smithville.
	John N. Swain.....	2d Lieutenant.....	May 26, 1885.....	Smithville.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
James D. Glenn.....	Colonel	December 4, 1884.....	Greensboro.
J. H. Barnard.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	December 4, 1884.....	Asheville.
Samuel H. Smith.....	Major.....	December 4, 1884	Winston.
Edward A. Oldham...	Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant....	July 31, 1884.....	Winston.
J. B. Smith.....	Q. M., Captain.....	June 20, 1883.....	Reidsville.
J. G. Aston.....	Com., Captain.....	March 1, 1884.....	Asheville.
J. A. Burroughs, M. D.	Surgeon, Captain.....	July 15, 1885.....	Asheville.
R. F. Gray.....	Asst. Surgeon, 1st Lieut.....	July 15, 1885.....	Winston.
Rev. J. H. Smith.....	Chaplain, Captain.....	June 23, 1885.....	Greensboro.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Forsyth Riflemen.	E. F. Young.....	Captain	February 19, 1885	Winston.
	R. L. Candler.....	1st Lieutenant....	February 19, 1885	"
	W. P. Burton.....	2d Lieutenant....	February 19, 1885	"
B. Asheville Light Infantry.	Charles A. Mosely...	Captain	March 4, 1885.....	Asheville.
	W. L. Murphy.....	1st Lieutenant....	March 4, 1885.....	"
	Edward Wedden...	2d Lieutenant....	March 4, 1885.....	"
C. Haywood Grays.	J. B. S. McIntosh...	Captain	June 18, 1883.....	Waynesville.
	E. H. Norvell.....	1st Lieutenant....	May 10, 1884.....	"
		2d Lieutenant....		
D. Durham Light Infantry.	E. J. Parrish.....	Captain	August 6, 1883.....	Durham.
	W. A. Gattis.....	1st Lieutenant....	August 14, 1884....	"
	Jas. H. Southgate...	2d Lieutenant....	August 14, 1884....	"
E. Granville Grays.	W. A. Bobbitt.....	Captain	February 21, 1885	Oxford.
	H. G. Cooper.....	1st Lieutenant....	February 21, 1885	"
	A. Wallen.....	2d Lieutenant....	February 21, 1885	"
I. Reidsville Light Infantry.	A. J. Ellington.....	Captain	October 19, 1881...	Reidsville.
	R. M. B. Ellington..	1st Lieutenant....	October 7, 1884.....	"
	J. H. Womack.....	2d Lieutenant....	October 7, 1884.....	"
K. Iredell Blues.	Max. Lowenstein...	Captain	May 9, 1885.....	Statesville.
	Joseph F. Armfield	1st Lieutenant....	May 9, 1885.....	"
	J. F. Carlton.....	2d Lieutenant....	May 10, 1884.....	"

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
J. T. Anthony.....	Colonel	December 4, 1884.....	Charlotte.
J. C. Tipton.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	December 4, 1884.....	Lincolnton.
W. W. Boyee.....	Major.....	December 4, 1884.....	Pineville.
Harvey H. Orr.....	Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant....	June 12, 1885.....	Charlotte.
W. E. Younts.....	Q. M., Captain.....	March 25, 1885.....	Pineville.
H. J. Jenkins.....	Commissary, Captain.....	June 12, 1885.....	Dallas.
T. A. Crowell, M. D.....	Surgeon, Captain.....	March 25, 1885.....	Monroe.
J. A. Byers.....	Asst. Surgeon, 1st Lieut.....	March 25, 1885.....	Charlotte.
Rev. M. N. Woods.....	Chaplain, Captain.....	March 25, 1885.....	Charlotte.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
B. Southern Stars.	C. E. Childs.....	Captain	December 1, 1883	Lincolnton.
	R. H. Templeton.....	1st Lieutenant....	September 6, 1884	"
	J. E. Lowe.....	2d Lieutenant....	June 23, 1885.....	"
D. Monroe Light Infantry.	John T. Strayhorn..	Captain	June 1, 1885.....	Monroe.
	Jno. R. Winchester	1st Lieutenant....	June 1, 1885.....	"
	Moses Lichtstentein	2d Lieutenant....	June 1, 1885.....	"
E. Hornet's Nest Riflemen.	T. R. Robertson.....	Captain	Sept. 19, 1884.....	Charlotte.
	Gilmer Brenizer.....	1st Lieutenant....	Sept. 19, 1884.....	"
	R. H. Screven.....	2d Lieutenant....	August 10, 1885....	"
I. Polk Rifles.	J. W. Younts.....	Captain	February 28, 1885	Pineville.
	J. H. Ross.....	1st Lieutenant....	February 28, 1885	"
	J. C. Ross.....	2d Lieutenant....	February 28, 1885	"
K. Dallas Light Infantry.	W. F. Holland.....	Captain	December 31, 1885	Dallas.
	W. H. B. Lineberger	1st Lieutenant....	June 23, 1885.....	"
	T. A. Setzer.....	2d Lieutenant....	June 23, 1885.....	"

FIRST BATTALION (COLORED).

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
	Major.....		
	Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant....		
	Q. M., Captain.....		
	Commissary, Captain.....		

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Oak City Blues,	R. J. Smith.....	Captain	October 2, 1885.....	Raleigh.
	Alfred Haywood.....	1st Lieutenant....	October 2, 1885.....	"
	Oscar Winters.....	2d Lieutenant....	October 2, 1885.....	"
C. Howard Light Infantry.	George T. Potts.....	Captain	August 2, 1883.....	Fayetteville.
	John Bayne.....	1st Lieutenant....	August 2, 1884.....	"
	Benj. McKethan.....	2d Lieutenant....	August 10, 1885.....	"

(B.)

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLLS, 1885.

	Company.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Companies of the First Regiment.....	A	1	2	5	4	33	45
	B	1	2	5	4	24	36
	D	1	2	5	4	26	38
	G	1	2	5	4	24	36
	I	1	2	4	3	42	52
	Totals.....	5	10	24	19	149	207
Companies of the Second Regiment....	A	4	.....	5	4	50	64
	C	1	2	5	4	42	53
	E	1	2	5	4	25	37
	F	1	2	5	4	27	39
	H	1	2	5	4	23	35
	Totals.....	8	8	25	20	167	228
Companies of the Third Regiment.....	A	1	2	5	4	44	56
	B	1	2	2	2	29	36
	C	1	2	5	4	24	36
	D	1	2	4	3	27	37
	E	1	2	5	4	39	51
	I	1	2	4	4	22	33
	K	1	2	5	4	26	38
	Totals.....	7	14	30	25	211	287
Companies of the Fourth Regiment...	B	1	2	5	4	23	35
	D	1	2	4	4	25	36
	E	1	2	6	4	23	36
	I	1	2	3	2	29	37
	K	1	2	5	4	21	33
	Totals.....	5	10	23	18	121	177
Companies of the First Battalion.....	A	1	2	4	4	22	33
	C	1	2	5	4	33	45
	Totals.....	2	4	9	8	55	78

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT MUSTER ROLLS, 1885.

	Field.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
First Regiment.....	3	6	5	10	24	19	149	216
Second Regiment.....	3	6	5	12	25	20	167	237
Third Regiment.....	3	6	7	14	30	25	211	296
Fourth Regiment.....	3	6	5	10	23	18	121	186
First Battalion.....	1	3	2	4	9	8	55	82
Total.....	15	27	24	50	111	90	703	1,017

AGGREGATE.—Officers of the General Staff.....	18
Field and Staff.....	40
Captains.....	24
Lieutenants.....	50
Sergeants.....	111
Corporals.....	90
Privates	703
Musicians.....	55
Grand Total, 1885.....	1,091
Grand Total, 1884,.....	1,062
Increase.....	29

(C.)

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS ISSUED IN 1885.

NORTH CAROLINA,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
 RALEIGH, March 8th, 1885.

[SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.]

In accordance with the terms of General Order No. 69, Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector-General of North Carolina, will proceed at the earliest practicable day to inspect the companies of the North Carolina State Guard for the year 1885, and report the result of each inspection to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
 Adjutant-General N. C.

[CIRCULAR No. 2, Col. Black's Report of the Encampment, appears in Exhibit H.]

NORTH CAROLINA,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
 RALEIGH, March 17th, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—New Series.]

The "Granville Grays," Captain W. A. Bobbitt, Oxford, having completed their organization and complied with the requirements of the law and regulations governing the militia, are accepted and received into the State Guard of North Carolina, and assigned to the Third Regiment, as Company E.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
 Adjutant-General N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
 RALEIGH, April 22, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.]

The following Acts of the General Assembly are published for the information of the State Guard:

CHAPTER 254.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT OF THE CODE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That section three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight be amended by adding the following clause at the end of said section: "And the Governor is hereby au-

thorized for the purpose of this section, in his discretion, to draw his warrant upon the Treasury for such sum or sums as may be required, not to exceed in any one year the sum of three thousand dollars: PROVIDED, that such sum shall be repaid to the public fund out of any moneys which may hereafter be realized from commutation of ordnance stores due the State of North Carolina by the government of the United States under the act of Congress, March three, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, or under any other act."

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 7th day of March, A. D. 1885.

CHAPTER 291.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N. in gilt on the left and the letter C. in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of said union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

CHAPTER 349.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE OF THE CODE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That section three thousand two hundred and sixty of The Code is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That section three thousand two hundred and sixty-one of The Code be stricken out and the following substituted therefor: "Two or more white companies or two or more colored companies may form a battalion and elect a major; five or more white or five or more colored companies may form a regiment, not to exceed ten companies, and elect a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major. Each battalion or regiment shall be designated by number, and each company by letter, and a record thereof made in the office of the Adjutant-General. The Commander-in-Chief may in his discretion organize the State Guard into one or more brigades and divisions, and appoint brigadier and major-generals to command the same, who shall hold their commissions at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief, and whenever the Commander-in-Chief shall form a battalion or regiment of the State Guard, he shall order an election to be held for the field officer or officers of such battalion or regiment, such election to be conducted as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any persons to organize a military company, or drill or parade under arms as a military body, except under the militia laws and regula-

tions of this State; and no person shall exercise or attempt to exercise the power or authority of a military officer in this State unless he holds a commission from the Governor; and any person offending against this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That section three thousand two hundred and ninety (3290) of The Code be amended by adding after the word "guard," in line four, the following: "And he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment it shall be deemed necessary, to cause to be sold, in such manner as will produce the best price, any portion or all of the ordnance or ordnance stores, arms and equipments, received from any source for the militia of this State, and apply the proceeds of such sales to the more efficient organization, drilling, discipline, instruction and expenses of encampment and transportation of the State Guard."

SEC. 5. That section three thousand two hundred and eighty-six of The Code be amended by adding the following clause at the end of said section: "And vacancies occurring in said offices shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the Commander-in-Chief."

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 22d, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.]

I. By virtue of The Code, section three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight (3288) the Laws of 1885, chapter two hundred and fifty-four (254), a Camp of Instruction for such part of the State Guard as may be designated in this order, will be held at Asheville, from the twenty-second (22d) to the thirtieth (30th) day of July inclusive. For which purpose all Field and Staff officers, and the companies composing the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments (except such companies as have failed this year to pass the annual inspection by the Inspector-General), will appear at Asheville in heavy marching order, on Wednesday, the 22d day of July next, and report for duty at "Camp Seales," so named in honor of the Governor of North Carolina.

II. The troops will be furnished transportation by the State, the vouchers for such service to be made out on blank certificates to be supplied from this office. The movement of each company or detachment will be directed by special order. Field and Staff officers with their servants will be transported with the company at or nearest their place of residence, or otherwise, as may be directed; and company commanders will report such persons with their companies in the certificate of transportation.

III. Commanders of Regiments will ascertain and report to the Adjutant-General, forthwith, the number of men for whom transportation will be required, for their respective regiments. Transportation will be allowed company and regimental musicians, caterers and servants; one caterer and two servants to each company and to each regimental headquarters.

IV. Companies must attend with at least twenty-four enlisted men and one commissioned officer, and the Commander-in-Chief here expresses the hope that they will turn out with full ranks, and to this end he earnestly requests employers of members of the State Guard to give such employees the necessary leaves of absence.

V. The State will furnish tents, straw, lights, fuel, water, medicines, accommodations for the sick, and horses for officers required to mount; the troops must furnish their own rations, the military fund being insufficient for that purpose. Full instructions will hereafter be given as to proper arrangements for subsistence.

VI. The object of this encampment being the improvement of the State Guard, strict discipline will be enforced in accordance with the Regulations, and such additional rules and orders as may be prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief; and men are reminded that life in a camp of instruction means work, not play; persistent endeavor, not idleness nor dissipation.

VII. Instruction and exercises will be mainly directed to Camp Duties, Guard Duty, Skirmish Drill, School of the Battalion, and some Evolutions of the Brigade; and also to such ceremonies as Guard Mounting, Inspection, Reviews and Dress Parades, both Battalion and Brigade.

VIII. The success of the encampment depends largely upon the conduct and disposition of the men, as well as the officers. Close attention to details, conscientious performance of duty, willingness to endure uncomplainingly the fatigues of drill, marches and guard duty, and cheerful obedience to all orders and regulations, on the part of both officers and privates, can alone insure the attainment of the immediate objects of this, our first camp of instruction, or make it beneficial to the State, or in anywise creditable to the citizen-soldiery of North Carolina.

IX. During the encampment, stands of colors will be presented to each regiment, with appropriate ceremonies; a competitive battalion drill will be held, and the command will be reviewed by the Governor and Staff.

X. The Chief of Staff is charged with the execution of this order, and to that end he will enter at once upon active duty in making all necessary arrangements, rendering a detailed statement of any expenses incurred in this behalf; he will exercise such command as may be necessary, in the absence of the Governor; he will defray the expenses of the encampment and transportation of troops out of the fund appropriated for the purpose by the Laws of 1885, chapter 254, supplemented by funds derived from the sale or commutation of ordnance stores, under section three thousand two hundred and ninety of The Code, as amended by the Laws of 1885, chapter 349, section 4; and in such expenditures he will exercise rigid economy, and make full report to the Governor.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ASHEVILLE, June 27th, 1885.

[CIRCULAR NO. 1.]

To the Members of the State Guard:

In response to many inquiries, the following concerning the Encampment at Asheville is published for the explanation and guidance of all concerned:

The Troops will arrive at "Camp Scales" on Wednesday morning, July 22d, and leave Friday, July 31st.

The movement will be as follows, subject, however, to any necessary changes:

FIRST REGIMENT—Companies "B," "G" and "I" will come by steamer to New Berne; thence over A. & N. C. Railroad to Goldsboro, where they will be met by Companies "F" and "D." The Regiment will leave Goldsboro on Special Troop Train about 4 P. M. July 21st, and reach Asheville 9 A. M. July 22d.

SECOND REGIMENT—Companies "C" and "F" will proceed to Goldsboro on the 21st and leave for Asheville at 4 P. M. Companies "A" and "E" will go to Greensboro by the O. F. & Y. V. Railroad, and there join the Eastern Detachment, July 21st.

THIRD REGIMENT—Company "E" will take the Special Train at Raleigh, July 21st. Company "D" will take Special Train same day at Durham. Companies "A" and "I" will join the Eastern Detachment at Greensboro. Company "K" will join the Regiment at Statesville, July 22d. Companies "B" and "C" will meet the Regiment on arrival at Asheville. Company "E" will proceed to Raleigh in time to meet the Special Train from Goldsboro.

FOURTH REGIMENT—Company "D" will proceed to Charlotte and there join Companies "E" and "I." This Detachment will go over A. T. & O. Railroad to Statesville on the 21st, and then take the Special Train to Asheville. They will be met at Newton by Companies "B" and "K," who will come to Newton on the 21st, by the C. & L. N. G. Railroad.

Specific instructions will be given each Company Commander and the Colonel of each Regiment in special orders. Commanding Officers are cautioned to observe and enforce the regulations regarding transportation laid down in Art. XVIII, State Guard Regulations.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The Camp is located on the north side of Asheville, three-fourths of a mile from the Court-house, one-half mile from the French Broad river and one mile and a half from the depot. The situation is high and breezy, and commands a magnificent view. The ground is covered with grass, and troops will be afflicted with neither dust nor mud. The river affords fine bathing facilities.

Each Regiment will have its own Camp and Camp-guards, but the Camps will be upon the same field, in sight of each other. While in Camp the troops will be governed by the "State Guard Regulations" and such additional rules and orders as may be prescribed.

Officers and men should, as far as possible, acquaint themselves beforehand with the Regulations, with camp duties, guard duty, guard mounting, &c. The tents will be pitched and ready for occupation upon the arrival of the troops, who will be met at the depot by Staff Officers and conducted to Camp. Wagons will be ready at the depot to receive and haul the baggage of each Regiment.

Lights, fuel, straw for bedding, water for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes, medicines and accommodations for the sick, will all be furnished by the State. Sheds for kitchens will be provided for each company. The sanitary arrangements will be thorough. At night the Camp will be well lighted. No effort will be spared to make this Encampment as complete and comfortable as the means and facilities at hand will allow.

SUBSISTENCE.

Each Company must rely on itself for subsistence, it being out of the power of the State authorities to supply rations. It is recommended that each Company go prepared to establish Company messes on the ground. To this end each Company should employ two good cooks, should select a competent caterer to provide for its subsistence, and should have an efficient treasurer to manage the financial part of the business; each officer and soldier to pay to the treasurer, from time to time, his proportionate share of the money needed to support the Company. A plan of this kind has been found to operate admirably in short encampments of volunteers. It is the most practical, the easiest, and the most economical plan that can be adopted. Fresh meats, vegetables, fruit, milk and provisions of all kinds can be purchased in the town, or from wagons that may visit the Camp. To aid the caterers of each Company in procuring supplies, a chief caterer will be appointed for each Regiment, who will be familiar with the Asheville market and hold himself ready to give information or fill orders for provisions.

The following is a liberal ration:—Twenty-two ounces (22 oz.) of bread; three-fourths of a pound ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) of salt meat, or one pound (1 lb.) of fresh meat; one-tenth of a pound ($\frac{1}{10}$ lb.) of coffee; one-eighth of a pound ($\frac{1}{8}$ lb.) of sugar; and salt, pepper, pickles, vinegar, &c., ad libitum.

Provision must be made for a period of nine days, exclusive of the days consumed in traveling.

Each Company should provide itself with the following utensils:—3 to 6 camp kettles, according to the strength of the Company; 3 to 4 mess pans; 2 ovens; 4 to 6 frying pans; 3 to 4 coffee-pots of medium size; and also an iron pot-rack and pot hooks for hanging the pots and kettles over the fire—a convenience which will save trouble and insure better cooking.

To convey the utensils, each Company should procure a camp-chest of suitable dimensions, strongly built, painted and labelled with the Company's name, letter, regiment, location—the chest to have stout handles for convenience in lifting.

The provisions should be carefully boxed up in convenient packages, and should be labelled with the name of the Company, &c., and be addressed to Asheville, to be transported at the same time with the Company.

Medical supplies will be furnished by the State, under the direction of the Surgeon-General. Ample provision will be made for the care and medical treatment of any who shall fall sick or get injured during the Encampment.

The cost of nine days' rations, upon the plan suggested, ought not to exceed three dollars per man.

EQUIPMENTS.

Each soldier must be completely equipped. In addition to his uniform, a change of underclothing, his rifle, cartridge-box, bayonet-scabbard, and waist-belt and plate, he must have a blanket, knapsack, haversack, canteen, plate, cup, spoon, knife and fork. The State will supply all these articles except blankets. COMPANY COMMANDERS SHOULD FORWARD IMMEDIATELY TO THE ORDNANCE OFFICER AT RALEIGH REQUISITIONS FOR SUCH OF THE ABOVE NAMED ARTICLES AS THEY MAY NEED.

Men should provide themselves with rubber blankets and rubber overcoats. Each soldier should bring with him a bed-sack of light material, two feet wide and six feet long, to be filled with straw on arrival in camp.

Company and Field Officers should be prepared to execute Battalion movements readily. Close study of Infantry Tactics—Company, Battalion and Brigade, is enjoined upon all officers. In a tactical point of view, the main object of the Encampment is the instruction of the troops in Field tactics. Companies are expected to be already well drilled in the School of the Company, and little time will be allowed for Company drill.

While strict discipline will be enforced, ample time will be allowed for recreation and enjoyment. Without discipline the Encampment would degenerate into a picnic and farce, and had better not be held.

Nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and to contribute to the reasonable pleasure of the men consistent with the objects of the Encampment.

Every member of the State Guard, it is hoped, will take pride in doing his part, faithfully and well, towards making this our first Camp of Instruction a success in every respect, a credit to the citizen-soldiery of North Carolina and a thing of real value to the State.

By order of the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

"CAMP SCALES," July 22, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.]

I. The following hours will be observed by the troops while in Camp Scales, from July 22 to July 31 inclusive:

Reveille.....	6	A. M.
Surgeon's Call.....	6:30	"
Breakfast.....	7	"
First Sergeant's Call.....	7:45	"
Guard Mounting.....	8	"
Fatigue Call.....	8:30	"
Company Drill.....	9	"
Battalion Drill.....	10	"
Recall from Drill.....	12	M.
Dinner Call.....	12:30	P. M.
Skirmish and Battalion Drill.....	4	"
Recall from Drill.....	5	"
Battalion Dress Parade.....	6 to 7:30	P. M.
Retreat.....	7:30	P. M.
Supper Call.....	8	"
Tattoo.....	10	"
Taps.....	10:30	"

II. Commanding Officers of Regiments will have these calls promptly sounded, and all the prescribed hours observed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

CAMP SEALES, July 24th, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]

The Commander-in-Chief is pained to announce to the State Guard the death of General Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, ex-President of the United States, after a lingering illness at Mount McGregor, New York, at eight minutes past eight o'clock yesterday morning.

A nation mourns the loss of the dead soldier, whose lofty patriotism, unswerving devotion to the cause of the Union in the late war, signal display of military genius, and great achievements as a leader of armies, won for him the admiration of the world, and wrought his name in letters of undying light upon the highest scroll of martial fame.

Our brethren of the North, grateful for his pre-eminent public services, hold him in deep and affectionate remembrance and wreath his name with tokens of love and gratitude as well as with memorials born of respect and esteem; while we, of the South, must ever regard the great warrior as one whose undaunted courage, devotion to duty, fidelity to public trust and splendid exhibitions of soldierly ability have justly earned for him the proud position which has been accorded to him by all men. But chiefly may we, as men of the South, pay to his memory the tribute of our respect, for this cause, that at Appomattox he displayed toward the South's beloved chieftain and his brave followers a spirit of generosity and magnanimity towards a fallen foe never equalled in the annals of war.

Standing with our brethren of the North as it were in the presence of the silent Dead, beneath the stainless folds of the flag of our common country, we may well forget all but this, that Ulysses S. Grant was one whose valor and generosity have added new lustre to the profession of arms, and made yet more resplendent the name of the American soldier.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the flags at Camp Seales will be displayed at half mast until retreat to-morrow, and during the hours which may be appointed for his funeral obsequies, duties in camp will be suspended.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

J. G. MARTIN,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP SCALES, July 29th, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.]

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity to tender to the North Carolina State Guard here encamped his sincerest thanks, and to express his high sense of the efficiency, discipline and uniform good conduct which have marked the Encampment and made it memorable in the military annals of North Carolina.

Much was hoped and much expected of this Encampment, and it is very gratifying to know that of all those hopes and expectations not one was in vain. The stay of the troops in camp has been characterized by diligent application to the work before them, and by obedience to orders; and in the elevation of the standard of efficiency all ranks have cheerfully, in fact, enthusiastically, joined.

Especially are the invaluable services of Brigadier-General Johnstone Jones, Adjutant-General, worthy of the highest commendation. Devoted to his task of improving the Guard, he has for years made that improvement his chief end and aim, and to-day's ceremonies and drills, which so well illustrate the merits of the force, give the highest endorsement of his able management as Adjutant-General.

The other officers of the headquarters' staff merit and receive my thanks for their knowledge of and devotion to the duties of their various departments.

The Field and Staff Officers of the various Regiments, in their generous rivalry, show such a pride in the service and such zeal in their work, as to deserve the heartiest thanks.

The line officers have been equally desirous not only to become skilled in their duties, but to so instruct their men as to make them really and in fact soldiers. How well they have succeeded has been shown me to-day.

And the soldiers, the men of the Guard, painstaking, ever ready to do their duty, anxious to profit by instruction of whatever kind—to them, as the basis of the Guard, the thanks of North Carolina are due. The companies, widely scattered, like the troops of the regular army, form the State's surest protection in peace as in war, and as repressive agents preserve law and order.

The Encampment, therefore, has been even more successful and beneficial than was thought possible, and I feel the utmost pride in a force, which with the merest pittance of aid from its State, is yet able to compare with troops of other States favored with liberal appropriations, and win compliments from an officer of the United States Army of great knowledge and wide experience.

I thank the Guard for its soldierly conduct, and its broad and true view of its duties to the State it loves so well, and express the earnest hope that it may never waver in its steady progression towards the highest efficiency.

ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP SCALES, July 29, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.]

I. To-morrow being the last day of the Encampment, as a mark of the Governor's appreciation of the services of the Guard, all duty, except that of Guard duty, will be suspended, and the day may be observed as a holiday.

II. Regimental commanders will receive special instructions to-night as to the movement of their respective battalions homeward. Special instructions heretofore given to regimental commanders, with respect to striking tents and delivering certain public property in their possession, must be strictly observed. Each regiment will move in a solid body, unless otherwise directed by the Commander-in-Chief, sending their baggage to the depot under a proper guard.

III. The "Edgecombe Guards," Co. F., First Regiment, will hereafter be known and designated as Company A.

IV. It having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that Companies A, E and K, of the Third Regiment, struck camp and returned home on yesterday, without leave from competent authority, it is now ordered that Captain E. F. Young of Company A, Captain W. A. Bobbitt of Company E, and Captain Max Lowenstein of Company K, make immediate report to the Adjutant-General stating by what authority their companies left camp. Should they fail to make this report within five days from the receipt of this order, or should the same be unsatisfactory, the commissions of the officers will be revoked and the companies disbanded. In this connection the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his strong condemnation of the conduct of the above named companies in leaving camp before the expiration of the prescribed period, and takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Barnard, and Captains McIntosh and Moseley, and their respective companies, for remaining at their post of duty in spite of the demoralizing effect of the departure of their comrades.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 22d, 1885.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.]

I. General Orders No. 7, published on July 29th, contained this paragraph:

"It having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that Companies A, E and K, of the Third Regiment, struck camp and returned home on yesterday, without leave from competent authority, it is now ordered that Captain E. F. Young of Company A, Captain W. A. Bobbitt of Company E, and Captain Max Lowenstein of Company K, make immediate report to the Adjutant-General, stating by what authority their companies left camp. Should they fail to make this report within five days from the receipt of this order, or should the same be unsatisfactory, the commissions of the officers will be revoked, and the companies disbanded."

II. The following report from the Adjutant-General contains the responses of the officers involved and such additional facts and circumstances bearing upon the case as are necessary to be known:

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
ASHEVILLE, August 19th, 1885.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 2.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR A. M. SCALES:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the several responses to General Order No. 7, made by Captains Bobbitt, Young and Lowenstein, and also a letter from Colonel Glenn upon the same subject, and the application for leave of absence for Companies A, E and K, made to me by Colonel Glenn on the 28th day of July, said papers being marked respectively Exhibits A, B, C, D and E.

The application for leave for these companies was filed by Col. Glenn at my headquarters at Camp Seales about noon on Tuesday, the 28th day of July. I received and read the application about one o'clock that day, being absent from camp on duty at the hour it was filed. I immediately reported the matter to your Excellency, in company with Colonel Glenn and Major Smith. You declined to grant the application for leave, except as to Colonel Glenn and Major Smith, whom you permitted to go home on the afternoon of that day.

At the time this application for leave was filed, Companies A, E and K had already commenced breaking camp, were packing up and moving off. In reply to the explanation offered by Captain Bobbitt, I beg leave to say that the instructions to which he refers were special, written directions to the several regimental commanders, giving them instructions with respect to the care and preservation and return of public and hired property in their possession, to-wit: the tents, stoves, cooking utensils, &c., and also with respect to striking the tents and marching to the depot. All this, of course, had reference to the departure of the troops at the close of the Encampment. It was simply preparatory; and I am at a loss to understand how any one could have been misled by such instructions, or could have construed them into permission for any company or regiment to leave camp. Plainer language could not have been used.

Captain Young's assertion that before going to camp I was advised that his company could not remain in camp during the ten days, is not strictly true. I was only advised that some of his men would be obliged to return before the ten days were out. Captain Young wrote me on July 16th as follows: "Would like to know something about my men leaving camp before the ten days are out. Some of them cannot remain the whole ten days, and I have promised to let them return."

In regard to the explanations offered by Col. Glenn, it is true I told him that I would grant leaves of absence to men of his regiment whom he should say were compelled to go back home before the Encampment closed; but this referred to individuals only, and I expected, of course, that the applications would be made in the usual way, according to the Regulations, with which I presumed all officers were acquainted; and that no man would leave camp until his application was acted upon by the officer commanding the camp. Previous to the 28th of July I had granted leaves of absence to a detachment of men belonging to Company A, and several members of Company K, upon Colonel Glenn's written application.

That Colonel Glenn should have construed my instructions to regimental commanders about breaking camp into permission for his regiment to leave camp before July 30 passes my comprehension. The instructions were written, and were couched in language certainly plain enough to be understood by any one. No word or act of mine authorized Colonel Glenn to grant permission to Companies A, E and K to go home before his application for leave of absence for them was acted upon, but it is clear that the officers and men of these several companies departed from camp under the belief that leave from proper authority had been obtained, and they must be acquitted of any charge of insubordination or intentional disobedience of orders. The responsibility for their unauthorized departure rests solely with the commanding officer of the regiment, who explains his conduct in a letter to me dated August 4th, hereto appended, marked Exhibit D.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

EXHIBIT A.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 30, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES, Asheville, N. C.:

SIR:—In explanation for myself and Company E, 3d Regiment, allow me to say that the reasons for my company's leaving camp:

1. That we were assured by Colonel Glenn on the 25th inst. that we could leave at the time we did, and that an order was received on Tuesday morning, instructing us how to strike tents, what to do with camp equipage, &c., and that I understood that was permission for my company to leave.

2. That I was informed by Colonel Glenn on Tuesday (the day my company left) that he had seen Governor Scales and that he refused permission for the companies to leave, and requesting me to see the Governor in person, which I did. The Governor said to

me that he refused permission for me to leave, but that if any of my men were compelled to leave, let them go. Whereupon I went to the depot, according to his instructions, and ordered back all the men that could stay. I would say further, that Sergeants J. F. Rogers and S. M. Bobbitt and private E. T. Jones came back, and that they, with myself, did not leave until excused by yourself. I would say, further, that we were here under orders and subject to orders. I would say further, that I complied strictly with the orders, which I personally received from Governor Scales. I have violated no orders that I know of, and have complied strictly with orders. The circumstances under which my company was placed has been fully explained to you by me personally.

In justice to myself and company, I wish to say we have never knowingly violated any rules or regulations. That we are always ready for any duty or to obey any commands. That I wish it to be understood that myself and all the men who could possibly stay, were here until excused. That in allowing any men to depart, that I was instructed by the Governor to allow those to go whose business called them home. Hoping this will be satisfactory, I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. A. BOBBITT,

Captain Commanding Company E, 3d Regiment.

EXHIBIT B.

ARMORY FORSYTH RIFLEMEN, COMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT N. C. S. G.,

WINSTON, N. C., August 3d, 1885.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES, Asheville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to General Order No. 7, I beg to submit the following as my explanation for leaving camp with my command before the provided period:

1. I, as commander of Company A, 3d Regiment, deny that I left camp without proper authority.

2. Before going into camp, you were advised that, owing to the busy season at this place, that my command could not remain in camp during the ten days, and in your favor of the 17th July to me on this subject, you say, "About your men leaving camp, I refer you to your commanding officer, Colonel Glenn. I suppose, for good cause he would let some of his men off."

3. I applied in person to you for endorsement of transportation for some of my men (after my Colonel had endorsed same), which you did endorse. Was not that competent authority?

4. This left me with only a handful of my command. I made application for transportation for remainder of my company to my Colonel and also to the Commander-in-Chief, WHICH WAS GRANTED. Was not that also competent authority? I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

E. F. YOUNG,

Captain Company A, 3d Regiment N. C. S. G.

EXHIBIT C.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY K, THIRD REGIMENT N. C. S. G.,

STATESVILLE, August 3, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to General Order No. 7, received to-day, will state that I greatly regret the necessity of my leaving Encampment before inspection, as well as the issuing of order.

Our departure was made with no intent to set aside the regular military discipline you wish to instil in the Guard, or with any idea of showing any disrespect to my superior officers. As you are aware, many members of my company are working men, mechanics at various trades, and laborers in the tobacco warehouses, and it was with con-

siderable loss to themselves that they went to the Encampment at all; and it was really a hardship to expect them to remain the full time and risk the danger of losing their places, etc.

Before leaving camp, I understood that the 3d Regiment would be dismissed, and that Colonel Glenn gave permission to companies that desired to leave to do so. I had no written or positive orders from Colonel Glenn to leave, but acted on that impression (which I do not think will be disputed), that the 3d Regiment could leave, and that he had so reported to you. I hope that you will be satisfied that my act in bringing my company home was not done in a spirit to encourage a breach of discipline or in disrespect to you or Governor Scales, and that the matter will appear in proper light to your entire satisfaction. Should you consider (which I trust not) that my act should be punished in the interest of keeping discipline in the State Guard, then I hope you will let the blame and punishment fall on me, and not on the members of my company.

With great respect your obedient servant,

MAX LOWENSTEIN,

Captain Company K, 3d Regiment N. C. S. G.

EXHIBIT D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 4, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you a communication received from Captain Young this morning as I was about starting here, in regard to this matter. I know it was the wish of the men to remain, but business compelled them to leave. You told me and told a great many in my command you would grant any leave from my regiment, if I said it was necessary. The men knowing this, applied to me. Those who had to leave at once, I applied and got leave for; the others I persuaded to stay as long as possible. They said they could not stay longer than Tuesday, and I promised to get them leave. I applied to you for leave, and told the men I was sure it would be granted, and they thought when they left they had leave.

It was impossible for the men to stay longer; and acting on what you told me, I promised them if they would remain until Tuesday evening I would get them leave, and they supposed of course it was granted.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES D. GLENN,

Colonel 3d Regiment N. C. S. G.

EXHIBIT E.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES, Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR:—Please grant leave of absence and furnish transportation for Companies A, E and K of 3d Regiment, and also for the Colonel, Major and Staff of 3d Regiment. I regret very much to have to ask this before the review, but my men are tobaccoists, and their employers have written for them, as a great deal of tobacco is on the market, and it is impossible for them to stay longer.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES D. GLENN,

Colonel 3d Regiment N. C. S. G.

III. The powers of the Commander-in-Chief in all cases of this kind are clearly defined. The Code, section 3268, says: "The Commander-in-Chief shall have full power and authority to revoke any commission or to disband any company or companies, whenever in his

judgment it shall be necessary or expedient for the public good or for the good of the service." Acting under this law, General Order No. 7 was written by my direction, and I assume all the responsibility growing out of it.

IV. After such consideration of this case as its importance to all concerned demands, I find the facts to be as follows:

1. That Companies A, E and K of the 3d Regiment left their camp in Asheville, where they had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, without competent authority.

2. That said companies had no authority from any source for their action on that day except from their Colonel.

3. That Colonel Glenn applied in writing through the regular channel to the officer in command of the camp for leave of absence for a portion of Company A on a day previous to the 28th day of July, and the same was duly granted, and the men left under such permission; that he applied in writing on the 28th for leave of absence for Companies E and K and the remainder of Company A, and that this leave was not only positively declined by the Commander-in-Chief, but Colonel Glenn and Major Smith were informed that while each case upon application would be considered upon its merits, no leave would be granted for companies as a whole, and that the companies must be notified at once, and that such as had left camp would not receive transportation, and must return and re-erect their tents.

4. That Colonel Glenn authorized his men to strike tents and leave camp before action was taken on his application for leave of absence.

V. The statement made by the Adjutant-General to Colonel Glenn, that leaves of absence would be granted to such men of the 3d Regiment as Colonel Glenn should say were obliged to go home, had reference to individuals who should apply in the regular way for leave of absence, and the action of Colonel Glenn in allowing part of his regiment to leave upon such verbal statement, was without authority. While in my judgment his action cannot be justified, yet it appears to me from his explanation and all the facts of the case that he acted under misapprehension, and not from any spirit of insubordination, disobedience of orders or disrespect of superior officers.

VI. Under all the circumstances of the case it appears to my satisfaction that the members of Companies A, E and K broke camp and went home under the belief that leave of absence had been obtained for them from proper authority. In view of this fact, the officers and men of these several companies are acquitted of blame in the premises. It is proper in this connection to state that Captain Bobbitt and Sergeants Rogers and Bobbitt and private E. T. Jones, of Company E, returned and remained in camp until given leave in regular way by the officer commanding the camp; and also that the detachment of Company K that left before the 28th went under proper authority.

VII. This was the first, and I trust may be the last, occurrence of the kind in the State Guard. Cheerful obedience to orders has always characterized the organization, and to this fact is largely due the high estimation in which it is held by the public. Discipline is essential in all military bodies. Without it, the State Guard would be worse than useless. By means of it, the Guard has become an institution of recognized value to the State, and only by means of it can it retain the confidence and good will of the people which it has hitherto won for itself.

A. M. SCALES,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(D.)

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, November 12th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this Department for the year 1885.

In compliance with the terms of Special Order No. 3, dated March 8th ult., and due notice having been given to regimental and company commanders to hold their commands in readiness, the work of inspection began March 16th with Company A, Second Regiment, was continued as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and ended finally with the inspection of Company A, First Battalion, September 20th. Special reports of each inspection having been made to Headquarters, the exact condition of each command at time of inspection is of course a matter of official record.

The Roster of the Guard for the present year shows a list of 25 Companies, divided as follows:

First Regiment—5 Companies, aggregating about 220 officers and men.

Second Regiment—6 Companies, aggregating about 275 officers and men.

Third Regiment—7 Companies, aggregating about 300 officers and men.

Fourth Regiment—5 Companies, aggregating about 190 officers and men.

First Battalion—2 Companies (colored), aggregating about 82 officers and men.

Field officers were present at the inspection of companies under this command, during present year, as follows.

First Regiment—Field Officers present at inspection of one Company.

Second Regiment—Field Officers present at inspection of two Companies.

Third Regiment—Field Officers present at inspection—none.

Fourth Regiment—Field Officers present at inspection of four Companies.

First Battalion—Field Officers present at inspection of one Company.

The following Companies having passed a favorable inspection, were recommended for retention in the regular State Guard, and as entitled to receive the annual appropriation granted by law, viz:

First Regiment—Companies B, D, F, G, I.

Second Regiment—Companies A, C, E, F.

Third Regiment—Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, K.

Fourth Regiment—Companies B, D, E, I, K.

First Battalion—Company A.

The following Companies were reported upon unfavorably, viz:

Second Regiment—Companies B, H.

First Battalion—Company C.

The troops are all located at points convenient for railroad and telegraphic communication as required by law, and the entire force can at any time be easily assembled in a few hours at any point where their services may be required. With one or two exceptions, the improvement in the condition of the troops was found to be as marked as it was gratifying. In nearly every instance, the ranks showed an increased membership;

at various points new, comfortable and well arranged armories had been fitted up; while the steady improvement in drill, discipline and soldierly bearing and conduct of both officers and men was plainly to be seen.

The whole Guard, with the exception of Company C, First Battalion (colored), are now armed with the regular Springfield army rifle, 45 calibre, and the arms and accoutrements, as a rule, were found to be in excellent serviceable condition. The camp outfit and equipments are comparatively new and in good order. A sufficient supply of ammunition is kept constantly on hand by each Company to meet sudden calls or emergencies.

Considerable diversity still exists in the matter of uniforms, and although a large number of companies are now equipped with the State regulation dress, still there are some who are as yet unsupplied, and as long as this continues to be the case, the troops when brought together in line will necessarily present that motley appearance so undesirable and trying to the military eye. The State regulation uniform has now been in use by some of the companies for nearly two years, and, so far as I have been able to learn, has given entire satisfaction, being not only reasonable in cost, handsome and distinctive in appearance, but very comfortable and serviceable.

The publication and distribution among the troops of the "Regulations" adopted for the use and government of the State Guard, has supplied a want long felt, and is proving of great service. Occupying as they should, a prominent place in the armory of each company, and always easily referred to, there should be no excuse in future for want of knowledge on many points, concerning which in the past both officers and men were pardonably ignorant. The Regulations referred to, while arranged and adapted peculiarly to the requirements of our own State service, have been carefully examined by some of the highest military authorities in the country, who, I am gratified to say, have given them their warmest endorsement.

The Commander-in-Chief having decided to establish the first "Camp of Instruction" (as authorized by the last General Assembly) near Asheville, in obedience to General Orders No. 3 (C. S.), I reported for duty on the morning of the 20th of July at "Camp Seales," which I found had been established at the only point near the town apparently available for that purpose. The Camp was laid off as nearly in accordance with army regulations as the nature of the ground would permit, and as far as the facilities at command would allow, all measures had been taken to ensure the health and comfort of the troops. Under special orders I took temporary command of the Camp until the morning of the 23d, when I was relieved by the Adjutant-General of the State, and from that date until the end of the Encampment (July 31), my attention was given entirely to the duties pertaining to my own department. The Camp embraced the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, each regiment being under the immediate command of its own officers. The total force present, including Field, Staff and music, aggregated about 625 men. Several companies were unavoidably prevented from attending, to-wit, Company B, First Regiment, Companies B and H, Second Regiment, and D and I, Third Regiment.

The camps of the several regiments were regularly inspected, and close attention given to their respective company and battalion drills, dress parades, guard mounts, &c. To a very large majority of both officers and men present, the duties incident to camp life were entirely new, yet with that zeal and devotion to duty which has always characterized the Guard, they settled down at once most earnestly to the work before them, and responded cheerfully and without murmuring to every call of duty made upon them. And I consider it but due the troops that I should state here that, during the whole Encampment, I never saw or heard of a single case of misconduct or arrest, nor any complaints of trespass from the citizens whose numerous orchards, gardens, &c., surrounded the Camp.

As to quarters, the troops were supplied with new tents, army pattern, with clean, fresh straw and blankets for bedding. The quarters and company streets of each regiment were kept clean and very fairly policed, consequently I did not hear of a serious case of sickness during the whole Encampment. The bulk of their subsistence stores

the men brought with them, but ice, fresh meat, vegetables, &c., were regularly furnished by camp sutlers every day. The kitchens were kept clean and neat, and the men had an abundance of wholesome, well cooked food. From estimates obtained from the various commands, it was found that the average cost of subsistence was about forty cents per day per man.

I found the Camp Hospital in charge of Assistant Surgeon General Hilliard and Surgeon Crowell of the Fourth Regiment, to whose excellent management and unremitting care and attention to their responsible duties, the sick and wounded of the Camp can gratefully testify. The Hospital was well arranged, and by the forethought of the experienced Surgeon General, amply supplied with necessary medicines and appliances.

The programme of daily duties prescribed in General Orders was very faithfully carried out, and as both officers and men entered into the work with heartiness and zeal, their progress was rapid and noticeable. Very few of the companies present had ever before been exercised in battalion drill, while as for guard mounting, sentry duty, and the duties of camp life generally, they were almost totally uninformed; but so steadily and earnestly did they enter into the work marked out for them, that when the Encampment ended, I think that it may be safely stated that as far as their instruction had been carried, they would in the execution of tactical movements, (both of the company and battalion) ceremonies, &c., compare favorably with any State troops in the country. The drills, dress parades, guard mounting, &c., were closely and carefully watched, and as all errors or mistakes were noted, the progress and improvement each day could be easily seen. Particular attention was paid to the guard mounting of the respective regiments each day. The execution of this important ceremony towards the close of the Encampment became, in several of the regiments, almost perfect, the regiments standing in this respect as follows: First, Second, Fourth, Third, as shown by the official reports. It was specially gratifying to note the diligence and zeal generally exhibited by the adjutants, sergeant majors and non-commissioned officers in familiarizing themselves with details of their highly important and responsible duties, as upon these officers so much depends in properly executing all forms and ceremonies.

I regret to say that I cannot report as favorably on the manner in which guard and sentry duty was performed. The junior officers and men were evidently willing and anxious to learn their duty, and in fact were oftentimes over zealous in its performance; but not having been properly instructed, and with no former experience to guide them, the guard duty as performed under such circumstances naturally presented an absurd mass of useless and unnecessary restrictions in some things and unpardonable carelessness and laxity in others. Many allowances should be made, it is true, for officers and men who go into camp practically for the first time; but the principles as well as practice of guard duty are so clearly set forth in the military works and Regulations prescribed for the use of the Guard, that there can be no good excuse for a continuance of such ignorance, especially on the part of senior officers.

On the night of the 25th shortly after midnight, in accordance with a preconceived plan to test the steadiness of the men, a sham attack was made on the camp of the First Regiment. The guard and sentries of that regiment instantly met and resisted the supposed attack, being promptly supported by Company F (Edgecombe Guards), which was the first company to form on the color line. The long roll was beaten, and in less than eleven minutes, the entire regiment was in line. The "long roll" being taken up in the camps of the other regiments, the Third, Fourth and Second Regiments rapidly and successively formed in eight, twelve and fourteen minutes, in the order named, and although totally ignorant of the cause of the heavy firing and beat to arms, the men formed up rapidly and stood as steadily and orderly as if on parade.

On the 22d July, Colonel Henry M. Black, U. S. Army, who had been detailed by the Honorable Secretary of War to visit and inspect the Camp, reported at Headquarters, and remained with us until the end of the Encampment. The presence of this experienced and able officer was of the utmost advantage to the troops, who were greatly benefited by the valuable information and advice, which was frequently sought and at all

times cheerfully given. Colonel Black discharged the important duty assigned him most thoroughly, but with rare tact and delicacy, and the sincere and hearty interest manifested by him in the success of the Encampment, deservedly won for him the warm esteem and regard of the entire command. Colonel Black expressed much gratification at the condition in which he found the camp and troops, the general conduct of affairs, and the progress made.

On the afternoon of the 27th, the whole command was reviewed by Colonel Black. The marching and alignments of the column were admirable, and elicited many compliments from the reviewing officer. Only two mistakes were noticed during the march past, viz.: a Captain in the First Regiment failed to salute until after his company had passed the reviewing stand, and the Third Regiment, when its centre was opposite the stand, broke from column of platoons into column of fours.

As before mentioned, the health of the Camp was exceptionally good. A serious accident, caused by the derailing of a car while en route, occurred, however, by which a number of men and officers of Company D, First Regiment, were more or less injured (none fatally I am glad to say), and a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment, had an arm accidentally broken. These were the only casualties.

In summing up the results of the Encampment recently held, I think there can be no doubt or question whatever as to the great benefits which the troops have derived from the experience gained then. New interest and enthusiasm has been diffused among them, and already they are beginning to look forward with eagerness to the next annual Encampment as an opportunity for putting into successful practice the useful lessons lately learned.

But in order that this interest may be properly and usefully directed, it is very necessary that certain important points should be duly considered. It is not alone sufficient that the men are anxious and willing to learn and obey, but it should be the duty of their officers to so thoroughly inform themselves of the duties and responsibilities of their positions, that nothing may be wanting in the practical administration of the affairs of the State Guard to make it that perfectly disciplined, reliable and efficient corps that the State has a right to expect, and that public safety demands.

While it is equally unreasonable, as well as unnecessary, to expect a thorough martinet system of discipline among State troops, still no military organization intended for use can long exist, unless a certain amount of discipline is required and maintained among its entire personnel. No officer can reasonably expect to command the confidence and respect of his men, unless he plainly demonstrates the fact that he is their superior in military and tactical knowledge. A thorough understanding of the rights and duties pertaining to his position will always suggest to an officer exactly how far he should go in discharge of said duty, and the confidence which his men will then naturally have in his judgment and discretion will easily enable him to preserve without difficulty a standard of discipline that will always command prompt and efficient service. All errors or mistakes whenever observed should be promptly noted and corrected, and it should also be remembered by both officers and men, that official criticism is not personal censure, and that personalities of any kind whatever have no lot or part in the discharge of official duty.

Let officers look a little further than the mere mechanical performance of a few tactical movements—a good understanding of the principles and practice governing tactical manœuvres is of course necessary; but let them also study and familiarize themselves with the “Regulations,” by which their organization is governed, and learn as far as practicable what the duties of a soldier are in any and all positions.

The State Guard is composed of a body of men that would do honor to any service. That they are willing and eager to perfect themselves in all soldierly knowledge has been often and plainly shown, and I hope and believe that it is only necessary to point the way to remedy defects, in order to secure an honest and hearty effort to do so.

As regards future Camps of Instruction, I respectfully desire to offer a few suggestions. In the first place, let the point selected be as accessible to the troops as possible,

healthy and abundantly supplied with wood and water. Have a carefully arranged programme of daily exercises, embracing company, skirmish and battalion drills (and if practicable, target practice), prepared beforehand and strictly adhered to; also thorough instructions drawn up relative to guard and sentry duty. Immediately after guard mounting every morning, let it be the duty of the field officer of the day to assemble at his quarters all of the officers detailed for guard duty that day, and satisfy himself that they thoroughly understand the instructions and orders they are to give their sentries; by this course, a useful and uniform system of instruction can be imparted, concert of action secured in the performance of guard duty, and many unmilitary absurdities avoided. Much valuable instruction could also be given if regimental commanders would daily, while in camp, assemble their officers and examine them as to their respective duties.

"Competitive" drills for prizes of any description whatever should be absolutely prohibited. Such exhibitions are not only totally out of place in a "Camp of Instruction," but invariably result in actual harm; for not only do they divert attention from the real objects of the Encampment and the regular schedule of drills and duties prescribed, but also cause innumerable heartburnings and jealousies, totally destructive to that esprit du corps and feeling of brotherly comradeship, which should always characterize soldiers wearing the same uniform and serving under the same flag. The troops of the State Guard, located as they are at points remote from each other, have no opportunities for becoming acquainted, except when brought together during annual encampments; consequently, on these rare occasions, they should be encouraged to fraternize as much as possible, and any and every thing calculated to excite jealousy or ill feeling carefully avoided.

While in camp, I would also suggest that the troops be exercised in "pitching camp," in spreading and striking tents, &c.; and when camp is broken, it would be good and useful practice to require each regiment to strike and pack its own tents, camp equipage, &c. More careful attention should be paid to skirmish drill, as there can be but little doubt but that the battles of the future, as far as infantry are concerned, will be fought in open order. More attention has been paid to this important drill during the past year than ever before, and several of the companies have reached quite a degree of proficiency, notably Company A of the Third Regiment (Forsyth Rifles), whose skirmish movements were admirably timed and executed.

In target practice much progress has been made, and there are now in every regiment men who, under army rules, would be entitled to wear marksmen's badges, and for the encouragement of the Guard in this important matter, I would recommend, if possible, some recognition on the part of the State.

It is to be hoped that the respective companies of the State Guard will take advantage of the experience gained during the late Encampment, to perfect themselves in their knowledge of tactics, ceremonies, customs of service, &c. The school of the company is primarily the school of the battalion, and all the forms of inspection, review, parade, guard mounting, &c., can be as easily taught in the armory or company parade ground, as in camp.

I would respectfully suggest that in future the publication of a monthly circular from Headquarters, briefly noting all changes that have taken place during the previous month by death, resignation, election, &c., would be found extremely useful, as the lack of proper information on these points frequently causes serious delays, mistakes, &c.

The efficiency of the Guard will be very materially increased by the rigid enforcement of the requirements of General Order No. 2, (dated January 31, 1884), especially of Section VI. It is also urgently recommended that Section III of said "Order" be amended so as to read as follows: "To ENTITLE THE COMPANY TO RECEIVE THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION, IT MUST BE SHOWN THAT NOT A SINGLE REGULAR MONTHLY PARADE AND INSPECTION HAS BEEN OMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE REPORTS MUST SHOW THAT THE AVERAGE ATTENTION AT MONTHLY PARADES EQUALS SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE COMPANY'S MUSTER ROLL." Justice to the State and common fairness to all concerned, I think, demand that this change should be made. To require a company carrying possibly from seventy-five to one hundred active mem-

bers on its roll to parade no greater number of men than a small company of only thirty-five members, is not only manifestly unfair, but absolutely prevents the authorities from forming anything like a correct estimate of the numbers or efficiency of the troops. Companies failing to report the result of monthly parades and inspections should be promptly notified of their default, through their regimental commanders, and an explanation demanded.

A more general and careful observance, on the part of officers, of the requirements of sections 44, 45, 46 and 650 of the Regulations, would save much trouble and annoyance at times.

I must also again call attention to the complaints made by officers relative to the inattention and delays paid to official correspondence and requisitions. I am constrained to believe that these complaints are not without foundation, and as such negligence and disregard of duty and military courtesy admit of no excuse, it is to be hoped that proper steps may be taken to correct the evil.

In many respects the State Guard is now in a better condition than ever before. The ranks are better filled, the officers and men are better informed as to their duties and obligations, a higher state of organization and discipline prevails, and it should be the object of the State to encourage and foster such a corps to the utmost in its power. It is no idle boast to claim for them that they form the right arm of the Executive and the State Laws, for their willingness and ability to sustain both have been too often demonstrated. Under the law they are the conservators of peace and order, the armed defenders of both life and property, and as such, they are entitled to and should receive the hearty encouragement and support of the people of the entire State. The experience of the times in which we live proves more and more conclusively every day the prime necessity that exists for the maintainance of a well armed and disciplined military force in every State subject at all times to the command of the Executive in maintaining and enforcing the laws, and North Carolina will have taken a long step backward should the day ever come when her State Guard will be allowed to weaken or disband. Composed as it is of the flower of the youth and manhood of the State, its organization complete and ready for active service at any moment, it forms a body of citizen soldiery of which any State might well be proud, and whose services North Carolina cannot afford to dispense with.

Before closing this report, I desire to express my warm appreciation of the zealous and efficient manner in which Captains A. L. Smith and Benchan Cameron of this Department have discharged the various duties assigned them. They are active, well informed officers, and during the late Encampment of the Guard at Asheville, their services were specially useful.

Yours very respectfully,

F. H. CAMERON,
Inspector-General.

N. B. In addition to the military works and text-books recommended to the officers of the Guard in former Reports, I would warmly recommend the following: "National Guardsman," ceremonies, &c., compiled by Col. Frederick Phisterer, A. A. G. S. N. Y.; "Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics," compiled by Lieut. W. C. Browne, First Cavalry U. S. A. These works, containing as they do many explanations and decisions on tactical points and customs of service which are constantly arising, are very useful and convenient for both study and reference, and will prove valuable additions to every officer's library.

(E.)

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General, North Carolina.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of work done in this department for the year ending November 30, 1885.

As the troops had been in the main equipped the year previous, there were no extensive issues of equipments, and the number received from the United States Ordnance Department for issue to the State Guard was smaller than during any previous year since 1876. The Granville Grays, of Oxford, was the only new company equipped. All the white companies were in 1884 armed with calibre-45 rifles. The two colored companies were still armed with calibre-50 rifles. During the past year the Oak City Blues, one of these companies, at Raleigh, was armed with calibre-45. It is my intention in a few weeks to so arm the remaining colored company, at Fayetteville.

The issues of ammunition during the year have been fairly large. In a few cases there were delays in filling these, caused by the unwonted negligence of the United States Ordnance Department to promptly fill requisitions. These delays always cause annoyance. It is considered impossible to keep ammunition any length of time in the arsenal, owing to the dampness of that apology for a storehouse for ordnance stores. The State should always have 50,000 ball cartridges here, ready for instant issue.

The condition of the arsenal has repeatedly been brought to your attention. Not a step has been taken towards improving its condition. Though built for special use as an arsenal, but a small part of it is devoted to that purpose, the Secretary of State having, without any known authority of law, appropriated the entire second floor and half the lower floor, for his own purposes, as a repository for the laws and documents of the State. Thus masses of paper and other inflammable material are located in the same building with the most inflammable and destructive materials. This matter of the unwarranted and heretofore unheard of use of the arsenal is respectfully brought to your attention.

During the Spring of the year just closed I was directed by yourself and His Excellency, the Governor, to purchase tents. Acting under these instructions I succeeded in making very satisfactory arrangements with Mr. J. W. Frazier, of New York, the State's agent there. In all 180 wedge or A tents, with the necessary poles and pins and 21 wall tents, with flies, poles and pins, were purchased. The cost was \$9.50 each for the former and \$21.50 for the latter. Mr. Frazier agreed to receive ordnance stores in payment for these tents, and there were sold him 107,000 ball cartridges calibre-45; 50,000 ball cartridges calibre-50, and 5,000 friction primers for cannon. There were also sold him 80 rifles and the account with him has now been entirely closed.

There remains a balance of \$2,347.20 to the credit of the State, after the issue of all these stores by the United States Ordnance Department.

The tents were shipped you at Asheville, and were pitched for use at Camp Seales. On arrival at Camp, July 22, I inspected the tents, being aided in that inspection by an officer of the regular army. The tents were found to be of exceedingly good material. They

stood the wear of camp use well. At the breaking up of camp I had the tents packed and personally supervised all the details of their shipment. On their arrival at the arsenal here, they were carefully dried, cleaned and neatly packed in bales containing 10 each, while the poles and flies were also packed in bundles. The hardness of the ground at Asheville, owing to the drought, rendered it necessary to leave the pins there until a rain sufficiently moistened the ground to admit of their extraction. Mr. Scott, whose invaluable assistance I beg to acknowledge, had the pins extracted and shipped here. A couple of hundred were unavoidably broken or lost, but these can be replaced at a cost not worthy of mention. All this camp equipage is now stored in the damp arsenal, and will rapidly deteriorate there. The tents are on the floor, piled as regularly as possible and covered with duck paulins. The arsenal is so crowded with these stores and the ordnance stores that not a foot of space is vacant for use. Unless the tents are speedily cared for and stored in a better place, decay will set in, and they will become daily of less value.

During the encampment at Asheville, I was charged with the duties of Quartermaster-General in addition to those of ordnance officer. As there were no blank forms and no organization of the department save such as could be hastily devised, the work was not of course up to the proper standard. Later I was appointed Quartermaster-General. This places a great responsibility upon my shoulders, as a careful perusal of the "Regulations N. C. S. G." will show.

I am placed in custody of all State property and there is in law, (not in effect) a direct conflict between my duties and those of the keeper of the Capitol. I am also in charge of the other State property and grounds, such as Camp Russell. Of the latter the Governor had some months ago given me charge. I have the honor to report that the repairs which were made upon the buildings, &c., then, for the encampment of 1884, had a good effect in preserving the property, which is now in fair condition. November 1st, the property was all placed in the hands of the North Carolina Industrial Association, for the purpose of holding the Colored State Fair. November 25th it was again turned over to me by them. No damage was done. Two colored men, with their families have for some years resided within the camp, and taken care of the buildings.

I have the honor to report that with the exception of overcoats and blankets, the troops are now all ready for field service, and 1100 men can be placed in the field in a condition of equipment far above anything ever known in the South, in time of peace. Only Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin stand upon a like basis of preparation.

Colonel Henry M. Black, one of the best officers in the regular army, while in camp at Asheville, was pleased to compliment the progress this State had made in this matter, and as the officer who has since March, 1877, striven to accomplish this most necessary purpose, the information was by me received with the sincerest pleasure.

The following statements show the quantity of the issues and receipts of Quartermaster's and Ordnance Stores issued and received during the year ending November 30, 1885, together with the amount now in the arsenal:

QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED.

	Rifles, Cal. 50.	Rifles, Cal. 45.	Rifles, Cadet.	Cartridges Boxes	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Revolvers, Cal. 45.	Officers' Swords.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Tents Wedge.	Tents Wall.	Tent Poles Wedge.	Tent Poles Wall.	Tin Cups.	Knives and Forks.	Spoons.	Gun Slings.	Cartridges, Ball Cal. 45.	Blank Cartridges Cal. 45.
In Arsenal, Dec. 1, 1884.....	...	12	38	412	502	126	57	1	...	33	28	180	...	...	...	...	26	28	27	176	1433	7010
U. S. Ordnance Department.....	...	80	...	...	...	200	100	...	35	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200	...	122,000	15,000
Washington Light Inf.....	1	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horne's Nest Riflemen.....	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oak City Blues.....	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmington Light Inf.....	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Gen. M. P. Taylor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sampson Light Infantry.....	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville Grays.....	...	40	...	...	...	37	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horne School.....	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe Heel Rifles.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	39	40	40	...	...	...
Smithville Guards.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Frazier, N. Y.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Col. J. N. Staples, A. D. C.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Received.....	82	235	41	412	502	363	173	2	39	173	168	220	180	21	180	21	265	268	267	184	123433	22019
Total Issued.....	80	220	40	415	75	190	173	0	39	115	115	115	0	0	0	0	115	125	115	175	121160	12775
In Arsenal Dec. 1, 1885.....	2	15	1	297	427	173	0	2	0	58	53	105	180	21	180	21	150	143	152	9	2275	9235

{ 50,000 ball, 50.
5,000 friction primers.

21 Wall tent flies.

Besides the stores mentioned there are in the Arsenal, 200 pounds cannon powder ; 50 pounds rifle powder ; 1 regimental tool chest, complete ; 2 cavalry sabres, 3 light artillery sabres, 77 United States sabre belts and plates, 15 N. C. O. swords, and a quantity of fixed ammunition for cannon—12 pdr. brass gun and 3 inch rifles. Of the latter I am endeavoring to dispose, as it is now utterly useless.

Arms calibre-45 are now in possession of the active organizations as follows :

WHITE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	No. OF RIFLES
Goldsboro Rifles.....	Goldsboro.....	40
Edgecombe Guards.....	Tarboro.....	40
Washington Light Infantry.....	Washington.....	40
Pasquotank Rifles.....	Elizabeth City.....	50
Forsyth Rifles.....	Winston.....	50
Durham Light Infantry.....	Durham.....	40
Reidsville Light Infantry.....	Reidsville.....	40
Asheville Light Infantry.....	Asheville.....	40
Haywood Grays.....	Waynesville.....	40
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	65
Lafayette Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	40
Wilmington Light Infantry.....	Wilmington.....	60
Shoe Heel Rifles.....	Shoe Heel.....a.....	50
Sampson Light Infantry.....	Clinton.....	40
Smithville Guards.....	Smithville.....	40
Monroe Light Infantry.....	Monroe.....	40
Dallas Light Infantry.....	Dallas.....	40
Hornet's Nest Riflemen.....	Charlotte.....	40
Polk Rifles.....	Pineville.....	50
Iredell Blues.....	Statesville.....	40
Greenville Guards.....	Greenville.....	40
Granville Grays.....	Oxford.....	50
Southern Stars.....	Lincolnton.....	40

COLORED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	No. OF RIFLES	CALIBRE.
Oak City Blues.....	Raleigh.....	40	45
Howard Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	40	50

SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	No. OF RIFLES	CALIBRE.
Bingham.....	Bingham's.....	160	45
King's Mountain.....	King's Mountain.....	50	55
Davis.....	LaGrange.....	75	50
Horner.....	Oxford.....	40	45
Duplin Road.....	Duplin Road.....	40	50
McMillan.....	Robeson county..	30	50
Graham.....	Alamance.....	40	50

There are in the possession of the 23 white companies 1010 rifles, 2 colored companies 80, 7 military schools 435 ; total out of arsenal 1525.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. OLDS,
Colonel and Quartermaster-General.

(F.)

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, N. C. S. G.,
RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the operations of this office for the past year.

Nothing of especial interest in connection with the Medical Department of the North Carolina State Guard has occurred during the year, except what pertains to the Annual Encampment. This was held at Asheville, July 21st to 31st, 1885, and was officially visited by me.

I am gratified to report that all the orders, rules and regulations necessary for the care of the sick, had been wisely and judiciously executed by Assistant Surgeon-General W. D. Hilliard, who had been authorized, by my order, to supervise the hygiene of the camp.

The report of Dr. Hilliard, which is herewith transmitted, contains a full statement of everything necessary to be submitted in my report. The excellent health of the Guard, and the remarkable exemption of the command from severe or fatal sickness, is a source of congratulation. The satisfactory recovery of the injured by the lamentable accident on the Railroad, which occurred to a portion of the troops while en route to the camp, inspires feelings of profound gratitude.

These happy results are due, not only to the faithful medical staff, but to the prompt co-operation of the officers of the line, and the soldierly qualities of the troops.

The thanks of the State are due to Dr. Hilliard for the skill and ability with which he conducted the medical affairs of the encampment. His report is hereby approved and adopted as part of this official report, and is respectfully forwarded herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon-General.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., November 1, 1885.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,
Surgeon-General N. C. S. G.,
Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, representing the workings of the Medical and Surgical Departments of the North Carolina State Guard, at its recent Annual Encampment, held at "Camp Scales," near Asheville, N. C., July 21—31, 1885.

The following Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons were present and reported for duty:

Julian Baker, M. D., Surgeon 1st Regiment.

James Spicer, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 1st Regiment.

J. A. Stevens, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 2nd Regiment.

J. D. Croom, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon 2nd Regiment.

James A. Burroughs, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 3rd Regiment.

—Crowell, M. D., Surgeon 4th Regiment.

HOSPITALS.

In order that the sick might be as remotely removed as possible from the noise and confusion of camp, the hospital tents were erected in a shady grove, aside from the Encampment, and one tent assigned each regiment, another tent to be added to each, if there was necessity. Another convenience to be derived from this association was, that each hospital was in convenient proximity to the medical-supply tent, and in case of a scarcity of Stewards (which is too often the case), prescriptions, &c., would receive more prompt attention.

Acting upon your order, "to see that no sick soldier suffered, when it could be avoided," I conditionally engaged several rooms at a hotel in the city, to which any seriously sick, or wounded, could be removed, which afterwards proved a wise provision.

Aside from the Medical supplies you forwarded from Raleigh, the remains of a former encampment, numerous supplies were purchased in Asheville, upon the requisitions of the Regimental Surgeons; but nothing but absolutely needful articles were purchased.

WATER.

The water supply was obtained from several large springs near the grounds, and was good in quality and sufficient in quantity, although there was some complaint in this latter regard. This seeming insufficiency was due to the fact that the pumps in the tanks, constructed for holding the daily supply, got out of working order a time or two, and the water had to be carried some little distance. A goodly supply of ice was furnished each regiment daily.

SINKS.

A commodious sink was dug convenient to each regiment, and the Regimental Surgeons were instructed to make daily inspection of the same, and to see that they were properly disinfected, &c., &c.

A generous supply of copperas, lime and fresh earth was convenient to each sink. Aside from the inspection by the Regimental Surgeons, I made a daily round to each sink. For the most part they were kept in excellent condition.

The general sanitary condition of the camp was excellent throughout the entire time.

HEALTH OF THE GUARD.

It is very gratifying to be able to make the statement that aside from accident, there was not a single serious case of sickness throughout the entire encampment. Although the heat was extreme, for the mountains, and there had been and was a protracted drought, and although the men were constantly drilling in the hot sun, indifferent as to the time of day, and oftentimes in their heavy dress uniforms, not a single case of thermic fever was reported, and only two or three cases of partial exhaustion, which reported for duty a few hours afterwards.

Chief among the diseases met with were dysentery (a few cases only) and diarrhoea. These, for the most part, could be traced to indiscretions in diet, and yielded promptly to treatment. Also a few cases, of mild type, of intermittent and remittent fever, brought about, no doubt, by change of location, climate, &c. It is a well recognized fact here that persons coming to the mountains from malarial districts are most sure for the first few weeks to have an outbreak of malaria in some form.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On the morning of the 21st inst., when the larger portion of the Guard had gone into camp, and everything gave promise of a bright and pleasant ten days to come, news was received which cast a gloom over the entire encampment. The last train bearing the "Goldsboro Rifles," Company D., 1st Regiment, was derailed a few miles east of Asheville, and the entire company, with one or two exceptions, were injured. I was notified by General Jones, and in company with 4th Regiment Surgeon Crowell, immediately hastened to depot, wishing to catch the relief train; but it had gone, taking several of the Asheville physicians, who happened to be at the depot, and who volunteered their ser-

vices. We immediately got everything (stretchers, vehicles, &c., &c.) in readiness for the reception of the wounded. Upon their arrival they were assigned to the rooms in the hotel, and their wounds dressed and every attention possible paid them.

The greater number of the wounds were of a minor nature. The most seriously wounded was Mr. Jesse Scott, Private, Co. D, 1st Regiment. He had sustained a severe cerebral concussion and several deep scalp wounds. There were three cases of fractured ribs and one fracture of clavicle.

For several days Scott's case seemed as if it would inevitably prove fatal, especially when added to his wounds he had an inter-current pneumonia. But a good constitution and good nursing brought him through safely. For some time after going home his mental faculties seemed much impaired, but at the present writing I am happy to report him as entirely recovered in mind and body. In this case we had the pleasure of a consultation with yourself.

All of the others injured made good recoveries. So out of what at one time seemed a very gloomy prognosis, the State Guard has come up without a death to mar the pleasures of the encampment.

The following is a tabulated form of sick and wounded, giving name, rank, company, regiment, disease or accident, termination, &c.:

Wm. Orr, Private, Co. E., 4th Regiment,	fracture of arm—recovery.	
J. A. Blakeny, Private, Co. I, 4th Regiment,	dysentery—recovery.	
R. F. Jenkins, Sergeant, Co. K., 4th Regiment,	heat exhaustion (partial)—recovery.	
C. E. Childs, Captain, Co. B, 4th Regiment,	" " " "	
—Newell, Private, Co. D,	" " " "	
D. Morgan, Captain, Co. I,	" " " "	
Jesse Scott, Private, Co. D, 1st Regiment,	concussion brain, scalp wounds—	
John Guinn, Private, Co. D, 1st	internal injuries,	
Jones Baker, " " " "	fracture rib,	
Wm. Burch, " " " "	" " " "	
Henry Perkins, " " " "	" clavicle,	
James Burch, " " " "	" rib,	
John Carroll, " " " "	minor injuries,	
John Edmondson, Private, Co. D, 1st Regiment,	minor injuries,	
Logan Howell, " " " "	" " " "	
W. T. Hollowell, Captain,	" " " "	
T. H. Bain, Lieutenant,	" " " "	
Frank Smith, Sergeant,	" " " "	
R. G. Powell, Private,	" " " "	
C. Miller, " " " "	" " " "	
J. A. Wyatt, " " " "	" " " "	
Charles Taylor, " " " "	" " " "	
Tom Holmes, " " " "	" " " "	
John Bell, " " " "	" " " "	
John Cox, " " " "	" " " "	
—Jenkins, Private, Co. A, 1st Regiment,	remittent fever,	
Scott, " Co. G, " "	hepatic colic,	
Barlow, " Co. A, " "	intermittent fever,	
Stanford, " Co. C, 2nd Regiment,	" " " "	
Robbins, Sergeant, " " " "	remittent " "	
Kingsbury, Private, " " " "	cholera morbus,	
Pullen, Drummer 3rd Regiment Band,	dysentery,	
Morgan, Private, Co. B, 3rd Regiment,	" " " "	
R. K. Smith, Private, Co. F, 2nd Regiment,	acute rheumatism,	

Besides the above list, there were many cases of diarrhœa, slight catarrhal troubles, &c., which received proper treatment, but no correct account of same was kept, as it was not deemed necessary.

The medical supplies left over have been properly boxed up and await your order.

I would respectfully suggest that before another encampment shall have been held, suitable blanks, for the morning reports &c., of the Regimental Surgeons, should be procured, for by this inexpensive means the making up of the reports of your assistants would be much more easily and properly accomplished.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to speak in the highest terms of the ever willing and skillful services rendered by the Regimental and Assistant Regimental Surgeons towards not only members of their own regiments, but to any one applying. Especially would I remember Dr. Crowell of the 4th Regiment, who was at his post day and night, and Dr. Spicer, of the 1st Regiment, to whose untiring devotion the fortunate issue of Co. D, 1st Regiment, is largely due.

A word of commendation is due, also, to many of the young men of Asheville, who willingly volunteered their services in nursing, &c., the wounded men.

With much respect, I am very truly,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Ass't Surgeon-General.

(G.)

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS.

1. THE HIGHLANDS AFFAIR.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20, 1885.

To JOHNSTONE JONES, Adjutant-General:

The Governor directs that you accompany Solicitor Ferguson to Highlands to investigate the condition of affairs.

THEO. F. DAVIDSON.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., March 21, 1885.

To GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

I can't go. In capital case. Governor relieves me.

G. S. FERGUSON,
Solicitor.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21, 1885.

To GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

Go at once to Highlands, and investigate and report upon the troubles there. Ferguson was requested to go, but was engaged in a capital case, and may not be able to go.

A. M. SCALES,
Governor.

TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR SCALES.

WAYNESVILLE, March 26, 4:30 P. M.

To GOVERNOR SCALES, Raleigh:

I have just returned from Highlands; am accidentally detained here; will reach Asheville to-morrow.

Quiet is restored. But apprehensions of further trouble are felt. There is no need of troops at present. A prompt, vigorous enforcement of the law by State and Federal authorities is all that is required. No disturbance has occurred since the affair of the tenth March. But threats of murder and burning have been communicated. Almost a reign of terror exists among the Highlands population. The lawless element consists mainly of citizens of Rabun county, Georgia. Only a few North Carolinians are among these disturbers of the peace.

I suggest that you urge Solicitor Ferguson to proceed next week to Highlands and investigate affairs, with a view to prosecution of the offenders.

I will send full report by mail.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ASHEVILLE, March 28, 1885.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR A. M. SCALES:

SIR:—In obedience to your orders of March 21, I proceeded to Highlands, arriving there on the 24th, after a long, hard ride through mountains covered with snow.

I found the Highlands community in an entirely peaceful state. Quiet had been restored; citizens were no longer keeping guard at night, as they had been doing since the affair of the 10th; and men were pursuing their usual avocations.

But a considerable proportion of the population were still laboring under apprehensions of violence and outrage from a gang of lawless men living just across the border in the State of Georgia. These apprehensions arose mainly from threats of burning and assassination reported to have been made by some of these men. After a pretty thorough examination into all the facts and circumstances of the case, I reached the conclusion that these fears were groundless; that there was no real danger to the citizens of Highlands; and that there was no good reason to fear a repetition of the troubles which had disturbed the peace of the community some time previous to my visit.

A bad condition of affairs has existed in that community for some year or more past. It would be useless to go into the details or expose the origin of the difficulties, further than to say that whisky is at the bottom of it all—the attempt of the town authorities to enforce the prohibition law—and the principal offenders are a number of reckless men from Rabun county, Georgia.

The principal acts of violence were the attempt made on 10th of March by a gang of these men to rescue from the United States authorities several prisoners charged with violations of the revenue laws; an outrageous trespass upon an unoffending citizen living in the vicinity of Highlands by a party of these Georgia rowdies; several acts of resistance to arrest against the town marshal; firing of pistols in the streets on several occasions; insulting and threatening language used towards citizens of the place; and a number of other acts of rowdyism, such as wild, drunken men will sometimes commit when out on a spree. But no case of homicide or arson has occurred.

That the good citizens of Highlands have been subjected to insult and outrage from this lawless set, and that the peace of the community has frequently been disturbed and the inhabitants greatly alarmed, is certainly true, and severe punishment should be visited on the offenders. But there is no occasion for the employment of troops. The civil authorities can afford all the protection that is needed. Nothing is required further than a prompt, vigorous enforcement of the law, State as well as Federal. I am sure that no serious resistance would be offered to the officers of the law, and process may readily be executed. Of course, in serving warrants, considerable difficulty arises from the fact that the Georgia and South Carolina line is so near—only about seven to ten miles distant, and offenders can easily escape when they have warning of the approach of officers.

In view of all the facts, I respectfully recommend that your Excellency request the Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District to go to Highlands, and give matters there a thorough investigation, with a view to the prosecution of all violators of the law at the coming term of Macon Superior Court.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General N. C.

II. THE RAY AND ANDERSON AFFAIR.

On the 2d day of May, the Sheriff of Buncombe county applied to the Governor for troops to aid him in guarding the Asheville jail against an apprehended attempt to rescue some of the prisoners confined therein, among whom were Ed. Ray and W. A. An-

der son under sentence for manslaughter and murder respectively, and being held pending appeals to the Supreme Court. By telegraphic order the Asheville Light Infantry was immediately placed at the Sheriff's disposal. Subsequently the following telegraphic order was issued:

TO GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

"RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1885.

Order Captain Mosely to respond to any call made upon him by the Justices under sections three thousand two hundred and forty-five and three thousand four hundred and sixty of The Code. Advise the Sheriff at once.

A. M. SCALES, Governor."

The following reports show the services rendered:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

"ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 27th, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from his Excellency, Governor Scales, and to the call of the Sheriff of Buncombe county, I placed on guard duty at the Asheville jail, on the 2d day of May last, six men from my company. They continued on duty from day to day, under the Governor's order, until the 8th of May, when they were called into service by three Justices of the Peace.

At army rates, their pay would amount to the sum of twenty-nine (\$29.96) dollars, including commutation for rations and pay of the Captain. You will please approve account, and have the same paid.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MOSELEY,
Commanding Company B, Third Regiment N. C. S. G."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

"ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16th, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that on Monday night, 14th inst., I was called on by Sheriff Rich for a detail of ten men to aid in pursuit of prisoners (Ray, Anderson and others), who escaped jail on that night, and reported to him at once for duty, not having time to communicate with either yourself, or His Excellency, Governor Scales.

Below I hand you statement of time at Regulation charges, which you will please approve and have paid at once.

I have the honor to be yours most obediently,

CHARLES A. MOSELEY,
Commanding Company B, Third Regiment N. C. S. G."

III. GUARDING CLINTON JAIL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. C. S. G.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., December 22d, 1885.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,
Asheville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to enclose you some papers received from Captain W. L. Faison to-day relative to the ordering out of his company for the purpose of guarding the jail at Clinton; and as far as I can see, everything has been done in accordance with the law.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. JONES,
Colonel Commanding Second Regiment N. C. S. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMORY SAMPSON LIGHT INFANTRY, CO. F, SECOND REG. N. C. S. G.,

CLINTON, N. C., December 18th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed—a copy of an order issued by three Justices of the Peace of the county of Sampson, and State of North Carolina, on December 14th, 1885, and received by me about 4 p. m. on the same day—is respectfully forwarded for your information.

I have the honor to report: That upon receipt of the said order the Sampson Light Infantry was ordered under arms, to report at Armory at 8 o'clock p. m., at which hour, or soon after, I reported to the Sheriff for duty, and at his request placed a guard at the jail, and continued to guard the same through the night without any trouble.

Early on the morning of the 15th December the company was relieved from duty through the day, and ordered to report at Armory at 7 o'clock p. m. for duty.

The prisoner having been tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary during the day, at 7 p. m. Col. John Ashford, Chairman Board of County Commissioners for Sampson, appeared and notified me that there remained no further need for the company, and discharged it from further duty, with the thanks of the county for its prompt obedience to orders.

Three officers and twenty-five enlisted men reported promptly for duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. L. FAISON,
Captain Commanding.

TO W. L. FAISON, CAPTAIN COMMANDING

Company F, Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard:

CAPTAIN:—It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned Justices of the Peace of the county of Sampson, in the State of North Carolina, that threats of violence have been made against the life of one or more of the prisoners in the county jail, and that said jail is liable to be attacked at any time with a view to the execution of said threats by a force sufficient to break open the doors thereof, and too powerful to be resisted by the civil authorities:

Therefore, in order to the preservation of the peace, the upholding of the dignity of the law, and the effectual protection of public property and the lives of the prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff from unlawful violence, you are hereby requested, pursuant to the statute for such emergencies made and provided, to order out your said company under arms immediately and establish a sufficient guard around said jail to effect the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

(Signed)

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“

L. C. HUBBARD, J. P.

W. E. STEVENS, J. P.

H. B. GIDDENS, J. P.

(H.)

ENCAMPMENT OF 1885—EXHIBITS.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ASHEVILLE, November 26th, 1885.

[CIRCULAR No. 2.]

The following report of Colonel H. M. Black is published for the information of the State Guard:

FORT WAYNE, MICH., August 10, 1885.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to paragraph I, Special Orders No. 162, current series, from your headquarters, and letter from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of July 17, 1885, (received in the afternoon of the 19th ultimo), I proceeded on first train to Asheville, N. C., to carry out the instructions contained in said letter. Arrived in the afternoon of the 22d ultimo, after having been detained twenty-four hours by accident to train; then proceeded to the camp of the North Carolina State Guard, and called upon the Adjutant-General of that State, whom I found in Camp Scales. Was received very cordially by him and other officers at his headquarters.

The country around Asheville is very mountainous. Camp Scales, about one mile distant, was laid out on the slopes of two hills, with drill ground on a third; the tents were pitched as near as possible, considering nature of ground, as prescribed in Army Regulations; the camp possessed fine drainage and sanitary arrangements, and was easily kept in good police; the ground was not as comfortable for troops as a more level site would have been. All seemed to enter on their duties as soldiers with alacrity and spirit; no complaint was heard. Straw or hay was furnished for tents, and they soon made themselves as comfortable as Regular soldiers under like circumstances.

The Militia of North Carolina is divided into two classes: 1st, inactive; and 2d, active. The latter is "known as the 'State Guard,' composed of volunteers, who are regularly enlisted, uniformed, armed and equipped in accordance with the laws of North Carolina and the regulations of the State Guard, and who are restricted in time of peace to five thousand four hundred men. This force is liable at all times to be ordered into active service, and shall first be called on by the commander-in-chief on all occasions for military service."

At present, the State Guard consists of four regiments (white) and one battalion (colored) of infantry. The regiments are as follows; First Regiment, five companies; only four companies in camp, as one of them was disabled by railroad accident and unable to appear in exercises at camp. Second Regiment, six companies; four companies in camp. Third Regiment, seven companies; five companies in camp. Fourth Regiment, five companies; all in camp. First Battalion (colored) two companies; none in camp. This gives a total of twenty-five companies. The State law allows only that number at present, and restricts their minimum strength to thirty-two members.

The complement of field and staff, non-commissioned staff and company officers in each regiment is the same as, and the classification of the general staff and staff department in the State Guard is similar to, that in U. S. Army. The Adjutant-General ranks

as Brigadier-General, and is at present the highest military official of any grade, saving the Governor in his *ex officio* capacity as Commander-in-Chief. Other chiefs rank as colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

Field and company officers are elected, the former by company officers of the regiment, the latter by members of their respective companies every two years. This is too short a term; many reasons would suggest a period of at least four years.

Consolidated reports of morning reports of companies were rendered daily to the Adjutant-General's office during Encampment. There was no Brigade report. Orders were received daily by the Colonels from the Adjutant-General's office by command of the Commander-in-Chief.

On July 24th there were six hundred and eleven officers and men present for duty. After one week of the Encampment a number of men and several entire companies were called home by urgent business obligations. The unavoidable necessity of this premature departure was indeed very much to be regretted, as improvement already derived at the camp of instruction was very apparent, and would, no doubt, have been more so had they remained till end of same.

The health of the command was remarkably good; no sick to speak of during the entire Encampment, saving some who were wounded in a railroad accident en route there, and they were taken care of in the town of Asheville. There were four wall-tents used in hospital department on camp ground.

The Legislature passes annually an appropriation of \$3,000 for the State Guard, and out of this and the proceeds from commutation or sale of ordnance stores is paid transportation to and from place of Encampment, lease of ground, &c.; besides \$150 to each company that passes an inspection by the Inspector-General of the State, for expenses of Armory, &c. This is indeed a very small sum for such purposes.

The State Guard receives no pay except when called into active service, then officers and men receive the pay of like grades in the Regular Army. Their uniform (full and undress) is, by law and orders, the same for all. Both are very much like that of the U. S. Artillery, except for full dress; the coats are double-breasted with scarlet shoulder-knots (cotton for enlisted men). The undress is well suited for active service. The companies have not all obtained the State uniform, but hope to get it this year. Each individual pays for his uniform, but is allowed to wear out his old one—an economy for which many are doubtless grateful. All the officers and about half the companies have the new uniform. They are armed with Springfield rifles, calibre 45, safety-notch, which are in good condition, highly-prized, and ready for any service. They have two thousand rifles, with full sets of accoutrements for the same. Have knapsacks, &c., for fully equipping one thousand two hundred men—all in good condition. They expect to obtain the Mills eartridge-belt this year. Regulation (U. S. Army) swords are furnished free of cost to all officers if desired.

There was no target practice during the Encampment. Little or none this year. Regulations provide, and they hope to indulge during the coming year.

The State recently purchased twenty-one wall and one hundred and eighty common A tents. All were in good condition, and as pitched at Camp Seales, looked very well. The Company officers and men used A tents, general staff and field and staff and hospital department used the wall-tents. This supply of tentage for that command in a warm climate is too small. Hospital, wall and common tents should be adequate to the necessities of the occasion.

All expense for subsistence is necessarily borne by the troops themselves, which appears to have been cheerfully done, and speaks well for individual interest in martial enterprise. Messing expenses ranged from thirty cents to fifty cents per man per diem. This includes the wages of two cooks to each company and all other subsistence expenses incurred. Each company selected its own caterer, who had charge of its mess, and kept account of all expenses. The ration was based on that of the U. S. Army, but was a vast improvement on same in both variety and good cooks. Cooking stoves, under sheds, were used in all the companies.

The general staff and staff officers present for duty during the Encampment were: Brigadier-General Johnstone Jones, Adjutant-General; Major J. G. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain F. R. Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant T. Young, Aide-de-Camp; Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector-General; Captain A. L. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General; Captain B. Cameron, Assistant Inspector-General; Captain W. H. Hilliard, Assistant Surgeon-General; Colonel E. T. Boykin, Judge Advocate-General; and Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Olds, Chief of Ordnance and Acting Quartermaster-General.

The troops were busily occupied in various exercises each day from early morn to dewy eve, viz: roll-calls, police duty, regimental guard-mounting, company and battalion drills in the morning; company, skirmish, battalion drills and regimental dress-parade in the afternoon. Full dress is worn on these duties, and it was really a camp of instruction. Each regiment had its own guard-mounting and guard, having a regimental officer of the day and two officers of the guard. A field officer of the day had charge of the whole camp. Duties and orders of guard were same as in the Regular Army. Hardly any one was able to mount guard more than once, hence instruction in and performance of that duty was not as frequent as in drills; still a good foundation was laid upon which they can easily build. More attention and study of Regulations of the North Carolina State Guard would aid and be of great benefit to most of the company officers. I am satisfied this small book is quite complete and very instructive, filled with fruit which each ambitious soldier should seek to pluck and endeavor to rapidly digest. But this was their first camp of instruction, and too much should not be expected. It will all come in time if they keep up present spirit. The drill ground was a trying one upon all, the difficulties of which, however, were overcome by the interest and zeal manifested by the troops in all their exercises. Their action and attention on all occasions entitled them to much credit.

On the 29th ultimo, three regiments entered the arena for "competitive battalion drill" (first I had ever seen). Movements executed were exceedingly well done. At 7 p. m. same day, his Excellency, Governor Scales, of North Carolina, reviewed the whole command in presence of several thousand spectators, whose hearty applause gave evidence of their fine soldierly bearing, and firm, steady marching. All seemed to be proud of them, and I am satisfied they merited all the esteem and respect exhibited. The State may well be proud of such a body of active, zealous, intelligent young men.

From information gained and my own personal observation, I am confident this first camp of instruction has been a great success, and that the State Guard possesses elements, under emergency, for very great expansion in numbers. It is a credit and honor to its State, and should evoke larger appropriations for its further maintenance, development and usefulness. The bearing, conduct and deportment of the troops, both in the camp and in the town, on duty and off duty, was excellent, and speaks volumes of praise for the individual character of each. I feel assured that the success of this camp of instruction is the inauguration of a bright future for the State Guard of North Carolina. A healthy emulation was plainly visible between regiments and even companies of same during the entire Encampment, the result of which was very happy and honorable to all concerned, and reflected much credit on the authorities who got up the enterprise.

Upon receipt of telegraphic news in Asheville of the death of General Grant, Adjutant-General Jones published a very appropriate order announcing the same to the State Guard at Camp Scales.

On the morning of the 31st ultimo, the last regiment struck tents, and Camp Scales ceased to exist.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in tendering my hearty thanks for many acts of courtesy and kindness to Brigadier-General Johnstone Jones, Adjutant-General, and his assistants; to Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector-General, and his assistants, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Olds, Chief of Ordnance and acting Quartermaster-General; in fact, to all others whom I met, and who were ever ready and willing to render me every assistance in the discharge of my duties at Camp Scales.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Twenty-third Infantry.

CAMP SCALES, July 26th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions, the "Long Roll" was beaten at 2:22 this morning at the guard tent of the First Regiment, and several volleys of blank cartridges fired by the guard in repelling an imaginary attack. At 2:26 (or four minutes after the alarm began to sound), Company F (Edgecombe Guards) of the First Regiment, had turned out and formed on the color line and commenced firing, followed in succession by Companies G and I. The regiment formed and fired its first volley as a regiment at 2:37 or in 11 minutes after the long roll first sounded. Regiment turned out 70 men for duty.

The long roll was next taken up by the Third Regiment, whose drums commenced beating at 2:39, (or 17 minutes after the long roll had first sounded at the guard tent of First Regiment.) This regiment turned out 108 rank and file, and formed in about 8 minutes. Company E of this regiment was the first to form.

The roll was next taken up by the Fourth Regiment at 2:47, (or 25 minutes after the first alarm was sounded). This regiment turned out 114 men and were about 12 minutes in forming. Company E was first to turn out and was formed in 4 minutes.

The roll was taken up by the Second Regiment at 3:05, and who formed in about 14 minutes, with 130 men for duty.

The above list includes the Field and Staff Officers of the Regiments, but does not include the officers and men detailed for guard and special duty, and who remained at their posts.

The alarm was sounded on this occasion to test the promptness of the organizations in forming for duty under sudden call, and as an experiment to ascertain, if possible, how far the men and officers had been instructed by their respective regimental commanders. No intimation had been given and the whole affair was a complete surprise. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that no instructions had been given by regimental commanders, and although the "long roll" was plainly heard in the different camps, it was not promptly taken up for want of proper knowledge and instructions.

The promptness and steadiness with which both men and officers formed, however, as soon as they understood what was expected of them, proved very satisfactorily that they could be safely depended upon.

Yours very respectfully,

F. H. CAMERON,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

REPORT OF THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, August 11, 1885.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 1.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. A. M. SCALES:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on Wednesday morning, July 29, a competitive Battalion Drill, participated in by three battalions, was held on the parade ground at "Camp Scales," witnessed by your Excellency and Staff, by Colonel Black, U. S. Army, and by a large concourse of citizens. The First, Second and Fourth Regiments entered the contest. The drilling commenced at nine o'clock and terminated about eleven.

The weather was favorable, though quite warm. The regiments drilled in the following order: 1, Second Regiment; 2, Fourth Regiment; 3, First Regiment. The First Regiment, Colonel Cotten commanding, appeared with the following companies, viz.: Company I, Captain Wood; Company G, Captain Warren; Company A (lately Company F), Captain Jeffreys; (Company D, Captain Hollowell, was too much disabled by the railroad accident to take part in this drill). The Second Regiment, Colonel Jones, appeared with four companies, viz.: Company A, Major Campbell; Company F, Captain Faison; Company E, Captain Black; Company C, Captain Morrison. The Fourth Regiment, Colonel Anthony, appeared with four companies, viz.: Company K, Captain Templeton; Company E, Captain Robertson; Company I, Captain Younts; Company D, Captain Strayhorn. The schedule of movement adopted is hereto appended, marked Exhibit A.

The judges of the drill were Messrs. Ulysses Doubleday, James T. Smith and Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr. These gentlemen were selected because they were impartial and thoroughly competent for the task set before them, and they are entitled to our thanks for consenting to act. Mr. Doubleday (a brother of the Doubleday of Fort Sumter fame), commanded a brigade of infantry in the Federal Army during the late war. He is now a resident of Asheville, and one of our most esteemed citizens. Mr. Smith, a native North Carolinian, is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and professor at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Mr. Batchelor, a native of Raleigh, is a Lieutenant in the Army, and commandant of Bingham's cadets, a position which has afforded him peculiar opportunities for perfecting himself in the practical knowledge of battalion tactics. Three more competent and unbiased gentlemen than these, available for this occasion, could not have been found. General Doubleday was highly recommended by Colonel Black, who was well acquainted with his reputation as a soldier.

The report of the judges awarding the prize accompanies this report, marked Exhibit B. This decision was just and fair, and cannot be questioned by any competent critic who witnessed the drill. The First Regiment is composed of excellent material; it is well officered, especially in its commanding officer, who has served continuously in the State Guard since its organization in 1877, a period of nearly nine years; and that it excelled in this drill such splendid regiments as the Second and Fourth, gives it a pre-eminence in the State Guard of which it may justly be proud.

The prizes awarded were a silk flag, regimental national colors, for the winning battalion, and a regulation sword and belt for its commanding officer, presented by citizens of Asheville as a token of their esteem for the State Guard. The donors of these prizes, I am pleased to state to your Excellency, are entirely satisfied with the award of the judges, recognizing the fact that while the Second and Fourth Regiments drilled admirably well and merited high commendation, the prize was fairly won by their successful competitor. Complaints that may have reached your Excellency to the effect that partiality was shown and the Second Regiment wrongly dealt with are utterly groundless. Such reports do gross injustice to the worthy gentlemen who consented to act as judges and must be attributed to thoughtlessness and ignorance of tactics, rather than to intentional misrepresentation on the part of those who utter them. In justice to the Fourth Regiment, which carried into the field four well-drilled companies and was very ably commanded, it is proper to state that it had to contend with several disadvantages. There was a misunderstanding about the time at which this regiment was to enter the contest, which produced some confusion. The regiment executed a difficult movement, changing direction in line, which had been stricken from the schedule, but of which Colonel Anthony had not been informed. The drilling of the Second Regiment under its skillful young commander was admirable, and elicited much applause. Their last movement, forming a perfect line from column of fours, was particularly fine.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Colonel Black, who witnessed the competitive drill, expressed himself as highly pleased with it, and his judgment as to the relative merits of the three battalions as shown in this competition, accorded with that of the judges, as I am informed.

The degree of proficiency in the School of the Battalion attained by the State Guard was an agreeable surprise to all. Of course there were errors committed; here and there in the movements inattention or want of tactical knowledge showed itself; but the general effect was fine, and it is not going too far to say that our battalions compare favorably with those of the Regular Army. Practice is all that is necessary to make them thoroughly proficient in the School of the Battalion. The most conspicuous defect was in the marching. All of the battalions marched too slow. The First Regiment came nearer the regulation step than the others.

The diversity of dress in the First and Fourth Regiments detracted somewhat from their appearance; while the uniformity in clothing and equipment of the Second Regiment added much to the effectiveness of their display. Their white cross-belts were particularly striking and attractive.

The few errors and defects observed were of a minor kind. Each battalion did well, and richly merited the encomiums bestowed upon them by the judges and military critics present.

The score kept by the judges, showing the points against each battalion, I am not able to present, as it was misplaced and lost and never reached my hands.

The absence of the Third Regiment from this drill was matter of regret and deserves explanation. The Third Regiment, Colonel Glenn commanding, consists of seven companies. Of these, only five came to the encampment, viz.: Companies A, B, C, E and K. On the day before the competitive drill took place, Companies A, E and K, with the Colonel, Major and part of the regimental staff, went home, leaving in camp Companies B and C under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard. These companies, though well drilled, were unwilling on account of smallness in number, to enter the contest. The Third Regiment is well drilled; it is a fine body of men, and would no doubt have borne itself creditably in the contest had it stayed a day longer and entered the lists.

In this connection, I submit two communications from officers of the Third Regiment, received by me on the 27th of July, marked Exhibits C and D.

The request of Colonel Glenn and his officers to have the drill on Tuesday morning, I felt compelled to decline, much as I desired to oblige the Third Regiment. My reasons for so doing were two-fold: 1. Your Excellency could not have witnessed the drill had it taken place on Tuesday morning. 2. I wished the regiments to have as much time as possible to prepare for the drill, so that the progress made by them in battalion tactics during the period of the encampment might be fully exhibited to your Excellency—improvement in the School of the Battalion being one of the principal objects of the encampment.

The statement contained in these communications to the effect that I had agreed with the four Colonels to change the time of the drill from Thursday to Tuesday is not correct, and is evidently founded on a misunderstanding of what did take place between the Colonels and myself with respect to the matter. The communications from Colonels Cotten, Anthony and Jones, marked Exhibits E, F and G, accompanying this report, place the matter in its true light, and coincide with my recollection.

That the competitive drill was finally held on Wednesday instead of Thursday, as originally fixed, was due to the request of the Colonels who remained in camp at the post of duty, viz: Colonels Cotten, Anthony and Jones, and in order, too, that Thursday might be given as a holiday as directed by your Excellency.

Upon the whole, this competitive drill was a decided success, giving bright promise for the future, reflecting credit upon the organizations that took part in it and accomplishing the object aimed at, namely: an illustration in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the attainments of the Guard in battalion tactics.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General North Carolina.

EXHIBIT A.—Schedule of Competitive Drill.

Sec. Upton's

Tactics.

373. To form the battalion.

383. To open ranks.

384. To close ranks.

385. Manual of arms.

389-390. To fire by wing and fire by battalion.

396. To march in line.

414. To break column of fours from right to march to left.

417. To form line from column of fours.

433. To form column of companies and continue march.

451. To form line to right or left and continue march.

460. To advance by flank of subdivisions.

462. To marching by flank of subdivisions to form line.

463. To marching by flank of subdivisions to march in column of companies.

464. Being in column of companies to march by the flank of subdivisions.

465. Marching in column of fours to march by the flank of companies to right or left.

466. To march again in column of fours.

467. To form column of fours from column of companies and to form again in line.

EXHIBIT B.—Report of the Judges.

CAMP SCALES, July 29th, 1885.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

SIR:—Your committee have the honor to report upon the competitive Battalion Drill, upon which they have this day served as judges.

The competing regiments assembled for the first time as battalions in Camp Scales, showed a proficiency which is to your committee a source both of surprise and pleasure. We congratulate all the regiments on the remarkable progress made in so short a time, and while the selection of the best was not unattended with difficulty, we award the first prize to the First Regiment, Colonel Cotten commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY, Br't Brig. Gen. Vols.

JAMES T. SMITH, Lieut. U. S. Navy,

JOS. B. BATCHELOR, JR., 2d Lieut. U. S. Army,

Committee.

EXHIBIT C.

CAMP SCALES, July 27th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

DEAR SIR:—Applications have been made for transportation for twenty-four men from Company B, Third Regiment, and granted, and all of these men have left. Application will be made to-morrow morning for leave of absence for all of Companies A and E, Third Regiment, for all of Company K, Third Regiment, and for the Colonel and Major, and staff of the Third Regiment, said leave to take effect after the competitive drill. We regret that this has happened, as we are anxious to remain, but find it impossible to do so with such few men. We are now ready for the competitive drill and are anxious to enter, and all we ask is to have the drill at the time agreed upon by the Adjutant-General and the four Colonels.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. GLENN,

Colonel Commanding.

EXHIBIT D.

CAMP SCALES, July 27th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, officers of the Third Regiment, present at the Encampment, respectfully submit, that if the time of the competitive battalion drill be changed from 9 o'clock on Tuesday, the day agreed upon by the Adjutants and the Colonels of the four regiments, to a later day, that it will be impossible for our regiment to compete for the prize. The companies of our regiment being from the tobacco towns of the State, and this being a busy season of the year, we were unable to attend with full ranks. Since arriving in camp, the weather has become favorable for handling tobacco, and a great many of our men have been ordered by their employers to return home immediately. The men of our command cannot afford to disregard these orders, and two companies will be obliged to return to-morrow. This will leave our command too small to compete. We further submit that Tuesday was the time agreed upon, and that no injustice can be done to any one by having it that day. We further submit the fact that if the Encampment be hereafter held after the 15th of August, we will always be enabled to attend with much fuller ranks.

Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. GLENN, Colonel.

J. H. BARNARD, Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Major.

EDWARD A. OLDHAM, Adjutant.

J. B. McINTOSH, Captain Company C.

E. F. YOUNG, Captain Company A.

W. A. BOBBITT, Captain Company E.

C. A. MOSELEY, Captain Company B.

M. LOWENSTEIN, Captain Company K.

EXHIBIT E.

CAMP SCALES, July 27th, 1885.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES, ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

SIR:—In regard to competitive drill for battalions, I understood before leaving home that the drill would take place on Thursday, July 30th, and I have acted in accordance with that expectation. After arriving in camp, I agreed that the drill should take place on Tuesday, July 28th, provided it met the approval of all commanding officers of regiments, was approved by the Adjutant-General, and the Commander-in-Chief was present. Yet, I decidedly prefer that the original plan be carried out, and we have all the time possible to perfect ourselves and our regiments in the prescribed movements; more especially, as I understand that date will better suit the Governor and Commander-in-Chief as well as a majority of the regimental commanders.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. COTTEN,

Colonel First Regiment N. C. S. G.

EXHIBIT F.

CAMP SCALES, July 27th, 1885.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

SIR:—In the matter of agreement between the Field Officers, my understanding of it as pertaining to the competitive drill was that in the event the Commander-in-Chief

should arrive, that the drill should be proceeded with, commencing on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., in his presence. As the Commander-in-Chief cannot be present, as it seems, at the above hour, I suggest referring the entire matter to the Chief of Staff, General Johnstone Jones.

Respectfully,

J. T. ANTHONY,
Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment N. C. S. G.

EXHIBIT G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT N. C. S. G.,
July 27th, 1885.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

SIR:—I beg to say, that it was my understanding that the programme arranged by Colonels Glenn, Anthony and myself, was the one to be used in the competitive battalion drill, but that the time was not positively decided upon. Colonel Cotten was not present at the meeting, but I was under the impression that he would have something to say in regard to the time. I suggest that he should approve our action, he being the ranking Colonel, before the time be definitely decided upon.

If it is insisted upon, I am ready to enter the drill this evening or to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. C. JONES,
Colonel Commanding Second Regiment N. C. S. G.

